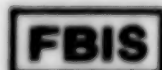


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4 September 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2288



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4 September 1980

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No. 2288

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

MOBUTU, KAUNDA TO MEET IN OCTOBER, DISCUSS DISPUTE

AB192015 Paris AFP in French 1554 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Lusaka, 19 Aug (AFP)--Presidents Mobutu and Kenneth Kaunda will meet during the month of October to discuss a dispute between Zaire and Zambia, the Zairian ambassador in Lusaka, Col Efomi Efekenaonga, has said. This meeting was confirmed on Friday when the secretary of state for international cooperation, Mr Lengema Dulia, delivered a personal message from General Mobutu to President Kaunda.

The main problems facing the two central African countries, which are examined at least twice a year by the Zaire-Zambian commission, are mainly transit on the Mokambo Road and the marking of the border between Lake Moero and Lake Tanganyika. The Mokambo Road, which is on Zairian territory, is mainly plyed by Zambians because it divides a projection of Zairian territory within Zambia. It enables them to avoid a considerably longer detour between Lusaka and the copper belt in the northeastern part of the country. According to the terms of an agreement between Kinshasa and Lusaka this road may be plyed by Zambian nationals so long as they possess valid national identity papers.

In practice, however, things are not so simple. Many Zambians claim to have been either turned back, held to ransom or maltreated by Zairian soldiers patrolling the Mokambo Road. The most recent incident took place at the beginning of the month. Because the Zairian authorities had been informed late, they refused passage on the road to a convoy of Zambian students going to the northern province for a premilitary training course for the army.

The border dispute, which is already an old one, was revived at the same time by the TIMES OF ZAMBIA, organ of the Zambian National Party and belonging to the Lonrho Multinational Company. One of its reporters said that Zaire had occupied a Zambian village situated 30 kilometers within Zambian territory and that it had set up a customs and immigration post there. After investigation it was established that the disputed village is near the border [two words indistinct]. This limit was fixed by the May 1894 Treaty between Great Britain which was then administering northern Rhodesia (Now Zambia) and King Leopold II of Belgium, king of the independent state of Congo (now Zaire).

Last June President Mobutu proposed to President Kaunda that this border litigation should be submitted to the former colonizers, Belgium and Great Britain, for arbitration. The Zambian head of state allegedly accepted this suggestion but so far no official approaches have been made either to Brussels or London.

Finally, contrary to what the TIMES OF ZAMBIA said, the region, which has a rudimentary communication system, does not have any confirmed reserves of minerals. Some traces of copper have been found there, but it can only be exploited if cobalt can be found there as well. That has not yet been determined.

CSO: 4400

ZAMBIA BARS REVIVAL OF CANU BY MUYONGO

Anti-SWAPO Activities Hit

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 7 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT yesterday objected to the revival on Zambian soil of the Caprivi African National Union (CANU) by expelled SWAPO vice-president. . . Mr Mishake . . . Albert Muyongo.

Chairman of the Political and Legal Committee. Mr Reuben Kamanga, said Mr Muyongo and his followers were in Zambia under the name of SWAPO and cannot, therefore, engage in other political activities.

Mr Kamanga, who was reacting to Mr Muyongo's announcement to revive CANU at a Press conference yesterday also warned the former SWAPO vice-president not to use Zambia as a base for anti SWAPO activities.

He said the differences between Mr Muyongo and Mr Sam Nujoma, SWAPO president were an internal problem, but he said, since Zambia respected the OAU Charter,

SWAPO was still the recognised party spearheading the struggle for the liberation of the Namibian people.

The OAU Charter also calls for respect of the colonial boundaries among African states.

"Mr Muyongo should not take the people of Zambia for granted, we kept him here together with his followers in the name of SWAPO. He can not, therefore, engage in other political activities," Mr Kamanga said.

He described Mr Muyongo's party as a "non-starter" adding that the Zambian Government was not even informed of Mr Muyongo's intention, "we were taken by surprise."

"All we know was that Mr Muyongo along with eight others, had been expelled from SWAPO. As far as we are concerned, this was an internal matter. However, to launch a political party without the knowledge of the Zambian Government, is another matter, we cannot accept that," he said.

[Editorial]

TOO MUCH individual freedom can kill and create serious dangers for any society. Even among the families, there is a definite limit to the freedom of individual members.

For example, no individual has the right or freedom to insult others or beat up anybody for no apparent reason.

Any person who misbehaves is considered uncouth and unrefined, and he hardly commands respect among other members of the family or society.

The same is true of refugees who are enjoying the hospitality of our Government. If they are sensible, they will not abuse this privilege.

Unfortunately, many have done so and conducted themselves in a manner contrary to the conditions of their stay in this country. Others have had even the guts to insult the Government of this Republic publicly.

We think this Government has just had enough of this and it should not take any more.

Refugees or freedom fighters whom we are looking after should be put in their right place. They should not stray or incite war among their movements from our soil.

The case of Mr Misheck Muyongo, who has rebelled against the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) should be dealt with firmly and immediately.

Zambia has denounced rebellions and splits in freedom fighter movements before and we are not interested in the selfish motives of Mr Muyongo. We have pledged to support the struggle for the independence of Namibia by SWAPO.

The decision by Mr Muyongo to break away from SWAPO is an act of treachery to the freedom cause of Namibia. The government will do well to ban him and his activities. He should find another shelter where he can plot against the recognised freedom movement of Namibia.

The problems that this nation is facing as a result of supporting the liberation struggle in Namibia and South Africa are enough. Muyongo should not be allowed to add to them.

He should not be nursed with kid gloves either. He has betrayed the cause of the people of Namibia, and he should be handled firmly by both SWAPO and the Zambian Government.

If as a result of his utterances and incitement of people in Caprivi Strip against SWAPO any Zambian life is lost, Muyongo should be held fully responsible.

Zambia cannot be turned into a slaughter house by traitors. If this abuse of freedom by people like Muyongo continues, the Government should consider tightening on the treatment and movement of all refugees and freedom fighters.

We know that in other African countries, freedom fighters are not free to go where they like or say what they want any time and unchecked. Zambia is capable of taking similar measures.

Muyongo should not use Zambia as a platform for spraying his reactionary litter. He should shut up or be thrown out of Zambia.

Photo caption: A Zairean flag flying at Mutambala, 29 kilometres inside Zambia. Mr Simoko (with a wristwatch) interviews the villagers.

Cadets Held Up at Border

ZAIREAN officials at Moka-mbo have refused more than 900 student cadets to go through the Pedicle on the way to Samfya.

The cadets had been at the border post since Friday despite intervention by Copperbelt permanent secretary Mr Jordan Munkanta.

This has angered Zambian immigration officials who said they had briefed their Zairean counterparts about the movement of the cadets.

Some officials said the

cadets were stopped because Zaireans suspected them of being members of the Zambian Defence Force.

Copperbelt member of the Central Committee Mr Shadreck Soko said he would meet Zairean consul-general in Ndola this morning over the issue.

He said it was unfortunate that the students were forced to stay in a school while waiting for permission to go through the pedicle.

"It is unfortunate that our brothers have behaved in this way because these are

mere cadets. They are not an army or members of the Zambian Defence Force.

"For unknown reasons our brothers in Zaire have refused our youngsters to go through the border," he said.

Mufulira district governor Mr Adon Chilemba crossed the border yesterday to speak to Zairean immigration officials about the plight of the cadets but they told him they were acting on instructions.

Zairean officials in Ndola could not be contacted for comment.

ZAIRE GRABS ZAMBIAN LAND

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Patu Simoko]

[Text]

ZAIRE has physically occupied Zambian territory in Kaputa, Northern Province, by setting up customs and immigration posts — tightening its claims over the land.

The border posts have been established in Kaputa central at Mutambala, 29 kilometres inside Zambia, and in Kaputa west at Musasa, 19 kilometres inside Zambia.

The disputed area is known to have rich deposits of strategic minerals including platinum, tungsten and steel.

There are also large deposits of cobalt and copper in the area.

Kaputa district secretary, Mr G.K. Mukale, confirmed at the weekend that the disputed Zambian territory was already completely under the administration of the Zairean government whose officials had moved in.

He had received reports of Zaire's military presence there, but was still trying to verify the information.

According to Mr Makwaya Kisebelo, a Zairean customs officer manning the so-called Mutambala frontier,

Zaire had annexed the territory because the Tabwa tribesmen there come under Chief Muliro who originates from Zaire.

Chief Muliro is at the Zaire-Zambia border far east of Kaputa district, but he is in Zambian territory. The other Tabwas in Zambia are under Chief Nsama, between Kaputa and Mporokoso districts.

The mineral deposits straddle across the Zairean side where large quantities are already being mined by the Belgium-owned Union Miniere and an international consortium, Societe Miniere de Tenke-Fungurume, led by Anglo-American's Charter Consolidated.

It is understood that the border dispute has already initiated high level talks between the Zambian and Zairean governments.

When President Kaunda stopped over in Zaire en route to the Sierra Leone Organisation of African Unity summit last month he

left a memorandum with President Mobutu Sese Seko on the issue but it was not known if a reply had been given.

At the so-called Mutambala Zaire border post, customs officer, Mr Kisebelo, explained that the disputed frontier had been declared a few years ago.

After I and a Times team posed as tired fish traders in need of drinks, Mr Kisebelo talked at length about conditions inside the annexed area and the history of the territorial claims.

Ruins

He showed us the ruins of a house near the Zairean flag, explaining that it was the border post destroyed two years ago by Zambian security forces. He said the Zambian soldiers had removed the flag and ordered the "frontier" official out.

Since then, another grass thatched house was built for him 600 metres from the original post, but the flag

continues to fly at the same position.

Mr Kisebelo said recently, Zairean and Zambian government officials visited the area to interview old people who would know the original relationship between Chief Muliro and Tabwa chiefs in Zaire.

"I do not know why there is this problem. But I will be prepared to move back towards Zaire if they tell me so. The problems are theirs," said the customs officer who claimed to have been a captain in the navy before.

Mr Kisebelo complained of shortages of sugar, cooking oil and baking powder inside the extended Zaire.

Asked for comment at Kaputa boma, district secretary Mr Mukale said all he knew was that Lusaka and Kinshasa were constantly in touch over the problem.

"For now all the areas are under Zaire administration. They can do anything they want there. They say the area is theirs because Tabwas are there. We are all Tabwas, but we are Zambians," he said.

CHANGE IN FRANCE'S AFRICAN POLICY EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Aug 80 p 1536

[Text] Last week's announcement that France is to give military assistance to Uganda to protect the relief operation in the Karamajong region should be seen as opportune though marginal in the broader context of France's clearly expressed desire to expand its relations with African countries that are not French-speaking. France's military operations elsewhere in Africa for causes much less honourable than famine relief have left her with a capability for immediate action in a crisis that no other power either has or is willing to use.

There are certain basic facts, both economic and political, which dictate that France, in the eyes of the Parisian policy makers, should reach beyond its Francophone parish in Africa. The former Portuguese and British colonies are potentially a lucrative market. In Francophone Africa, France has seen its profits accrue from an increasingly intensive relationship with certain countries; Senegal, Togo (to a lesser extent), Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Gabon. The Sahelian states may still be influenced by France, not least through the link with the franc zone, but they are a financial burden and are now largely assisted by multilateral donors. The latest French initiatives should therefore be seen as part of a natural progression. As the fortunes of France's Francophone partners begin to contract more sharply, France must "globalise"--in the Parisian terminology--its African policy.

Partly because France, unlike any other power, has always known what it wanted out of Africa (and the motives are complex) it has shown a capacity for the jugular that is either admired or abhorred in most African issues. The motives are therefore as much political as economic. If crucial points in West Africa are sewn up, from the French point of view there remain vulnerable political and strategic commitments in eastern and southern Africa. There are almost 4,000 French troops in Djibouti on the fringes of a conflict that is already militarised and internationalised--and also on the fringe of the Middle East. As a member of the Namibian "Contact" group France was an important role to play in Southern Africa.

It is often said that France's new links in Africa have been mutually sought and this may well be true. Nevertheless, Africa plays a role for France that has no parallel among other western powers. That France under President Giscard d'Estaing has moved much closer to the NATO's and the Atlantic Alliances' general strategic positions is one of the major differences between Giscardian and Gaullist policy which gave priority to an independence for French foreign policy. This has been shown in the political nature of French military intervention in Africa and in the policies of its African allies in Francophone Africa. Africa, however, is also France's lever in international politics. Given some of the uncertainties that surround the unity of the Atlantic Alliance, the more that France involves itself in Africa, often to suit the interests of the West, the more her own position in international diplomacy and in particular with her western allies is strengthened.

In the coming few years when Africa is going to become all the more important economically for the West and when the continent might well become the scene of more vigorous confrontations between East and West, France is preparing its ground.

CSO: 4420

TAMBO SAYS ANC DOES NOT SEEK BASES IN ZIMBABWE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt]

THE African National Congress of South Africa was not seeking bases in Zimbabwe to fight the Pretoria Government, its president, Mr Oliver Tambo, said in Salisbury yesterday.

In an interview in his hotel, Mr Tambo said he had come to meet the Prime Minister, Mr M. V. B. and President B. J. van der Merwe, but not to ask for bases for his ANC guerrillas.

"We discussed, as we have always done in the past, the situation in Southern Africa. In the past the focus was on Zimbabwe, now it is on South Africa.

"Zimbabwe is the latest to gain independence, and the ANC has had a consistent policy on how neighbouring countries can assist it in its fight against racist South Africa."

Mr Tambo said the ANC looked at the question of assistance from the point of view of the countries from which it was being sought.

"Our approach is that we should not attempt to destroy Zimbabwe's newly-won independence, and we would be doing that if we asked for bases from which to operate to attack South Africa."

IGNORANCE

"We could have done that, but we would have been selfish in asking for things regardless of what happened to our neigh-

bours, regardless of the chaotic situation we would be creating."

All the talk about the ANC seeking bases in Zimbabwe was caused by ignorance about the organisation's policies, he said.

He agreed that his organisation had a problem with establishing bases closer to South Africa, and would have wished to have bases in Zimbabwe, but said that problem was being solved. He would not say how.

He scoffed at suggestions from South Africa that the ANC had three bases in Mozambique and that others would be established in Zimbabwe.

The attainment of independence by one more South African neighbour had had a psychological effect on Pretoria, he said.

"For instance, I am here today, which I would not have been eight months ago. This has the effect of showing South Africa that we are getting closer and that the strategic position has changed."

Mr Tambo said whites who were leaving for South Africa were "jumping from a cooling frying pan right into a raging inferno."

"It is foolish by any standards to leave a situation where peace is being restored for another where greater pain and suffering are just beginning."

The right thing would be to stay and work to make majority rule succeed so that South Africa could learn from Zimbabwe.

Mr Tambo said that even in South Africa there were people who had begun to take a fresh look at their attitudes to apartheid.

"What has to be accepted by people in this part of Africa is that we have moved away irretrievably from the days when the rule of life was white skin on top and black below.

"There was such a world before, a world of the past. The white population in both South Africa and Zimbabwe had been deprived of the opportunity to realise this change, mostly because of the propaganda that misled them about current realities.

"It is unfortunate that many still cling to the idea that the world has not changed, that as things have been in the past, so they shall remain for all time.

CSO: 4420

ADB DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ZIMBABWE FOR RECONSTRUCTION TALKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 80 p 3

[Text]

THE African Development Bank delegation is here for talks with the Government and to be guided by it on the bank's future long- and short-term involvement in Zimbabwe's reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes.

Speaking in an interview with the Herald yesterday Mr Christopher Kahangi, the leader of the delegation which is here for three weeks, said his team was composed to cover all the major economic sectors.

"That means we have somebody to look after agriculture and rural development," Mr Kahangi said. "We have also got people to look after the public utilities; that is power, water supply and sewage and telecommunications; somebody to look after transport and somebody to look after social affairs, that is education and health."

He said the seven-man delegation was here as guests of the Ministries of Finance and of Economic Planning and Development.

Mr Enos Nxala, the Minister of Finance, is

the governor in Zimbabwe of the African Development Bank and its subsidiary, the African Development Fund, and the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, the deputy governor. Zimbabwe joined the African Development Bank in June.

The ADB was officially established in 1964 but started lending money in 1967. Mr Kahangi, now the deputy director responsible for co-ordination and in charge of the operations and projects departments, joined it in November 1977. He is from Tanzania.

The membership of the African Development Bank comprises all the independent black African countries and it has its headquarters in Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

"The capital stock of the bank is subscribed by the 50 member countries, but that is not the only

source of the bank's capital," Mr Kahangi explained. "In addition to these subscriptions by member countries the bank's resources also include money borrowed from international capital markets, which it has been tapping over the last five years."

The supreme board of governors of the bank comprised the Finance or Economic Planning ministers of the member countries, he said.

The African Development Fund, "the soft loan window and associate" of the ADB was established in 1974. Its ownership includes non-regional countries in Western and Eastern Europe, the Middle and Far East and North and South America.

Up to the end of 1979 the ADB had committed a total of \$800 million on transport, agriculture, telecommunications, and public utilities projects all over Africa.

ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT POLICY ON SA TOURISTS CLARIFIED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 80 p 11

[Text]

HOTELIERS and tourists yesterday welcomed the clarification by the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, on the Government's policy towards South African tourists.

They said the Minister's statement in Parliament on Tuesday, saying South African tourists were still welcome in Zimbabwe would benefit the tourism industry.

Dr Shamuyarira said there was "some misunderstanding" about an earlier statement he made in which he was quoted as saying that the number of tourists from South Africa coming to Zimbabwe would be reduced to zero.

South Africans would continue to be allowed into the country as they had done in the past, but would not be given any special privileges, he said.

"We have said there are no special arrangements that will persist between us and the Republic of South Africa. Tour-

ists will be welcome from African countries to the north, the Middle East and Europe," he said.

He told Mr P. K. van der Byl (RF, Gatooma/Hartley) that arrangements were being made to receive a large number of tourists from the west coast, including Nigeria.

He rejected Mr van der Byl's "thesis" that Zimbabwe had only to look to South Africa for its tourist industry.

The group general manager of Zimbabwe Sun Hotels, Mr Michael Routledge, said yesterday he supported the Minister's efforts to look for other sources for tourists.

"But until we have those people coming into the country in large numbers, we will be heavily reliant on South African tourists."

He added: "To cut off our support from the south, before these other sources have been established and developed, would be putting ourselves in trouble."

LOSS

"We would have a drop in the tourism trade obviously meaning a loss in foreign exchange and the reduction of our turnover."

The president of the Travel Agents Association, Mr David Chapman said: "I am glad the situation has been clarified."

Another hotelier, who declined to be identified, said the industry in Zimbabwe, "could be crippled if tourists from South Africa were banned at the moment".

South African tourists made up between 30 and 55 percent of the total number of visitors to Zimbabwe.

ZIMBABWE SENDS EXPORT MISSION TO KENYA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 80 p 4

[Text]

NAIROBI.
MR CHRIS MAZHANDU
and Mr David Moss of
the Zimbabwe Ministry
of Commerce and In-
dustry, leave Nairobi
today after a three-day
export promotion mis-
sion.

The two men have met
Kenyan businessmen
and officials, and have
described themselves as
counterparts of the
Kenya External Trade
Authority.

They told Kenyans that
in Zimbabwe, industry
was much more
sophisticated, especially
in the clothing and
agricultural equipment
sector.

"From what we have
read, we have deduced
that our textile indus-
try is of higher quality
than what you have
here," they said, and
added that Kenyan tex-
tiles were still of
"middle quality".

Mr Mazhandu and Mr
Moss claimed that the
rate of industrialisation
had been faster and the
quality of products

better because of the
past economic sanc-
tions and tougher im-
port restrictions.

"Zimbabwe exports to all
the neighbouring coun-
tries. The same is the
case with Zambia,
Malawi, Botswana and
Zaire," they said.

Zimbabwe exports textiles
and yarn fabrics to
both South Africa and
Europe and is now keen
to sell these and other
products to Kenya.

The two men are meet-
ing officials of the
Agricultural Society of
Kenya for space at the
Nairobi International
Show to be held from
September 29 to Octo-
ber 4 1980. Other Afri-
can countries exhibiting
for the first time in-
clude Ethiopia and
Mozambique.

Kenya Airways are offer-
ing Zimbabweans a
package tour and many
Zimbabweans, particu-
larly farmers and
manufacturers, are ex-
pected to attend the
Nairobi Show.

BRIEFS

AFRICAN RAIL CHIEFS MEET--Bulawayo--A conference in Bulawayo of railway chiefs from Zambia, Mozambique, Zaire, Malawi and Zimbabwe yesterday discussed their joint wagon capacity for traffic movement to Mozambique ports. But after studying traffic estimates, commodity routings and wagon flows, the conference decided it needed more information. A spokesman for the National Railways of Zimbabwe said in a statement to the Press that a sub-committee would be set up to deal with "matters of detail." The sub-committee would meet in Bulawayo at the end of September, he said. The conference continues today. Mr R.M. Veenis, acting general manager of Zambia Railways led that country's delegation. Other delegation leaders were Mr G. Ellis, general manager Malawi Railways; Dr S.M. Bhatt, national director of the Mozambique Railways (DNPFCF); Mr M.R. Baudor, acting general manager of the National Railways of Zimbabwe. The conference was closed to the Press. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 80 p 2]

PM INVITED TO MAURITIUS--Port Louis--The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, will be invited to Mauritius to open a new school of Mauritian, Asian and African studies, government sources said here.--H.A.N.S. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 80 p 4]

EDESA HQ IN SALISBURY--An international finance and development institution, Economic Development for Equatorial and Southern Africa (EDESA) is to start operating in Zimbabwe and is moving its headquarters for Africa from Swaziland to Salisbury. EDESA aims to assist in stimulating economic development in both the private and public sectors of independent African countries through provision of finance and know-how. The executive chairman in Zimbabwe, Mr Gerald Raynor, said the institute's investment policy is flexible in that projects in the fields of industry, commerce, tourism and agro-industry will be considered with particular emphasis placed on the creation of job opportunities. "In the context of Zimbabwe, attention will also centre on the rehabilitation and expansion of existing enterprises," he said. Since its inception in 1972, EDESA has been involved in the promotion of 20 projects in Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Senegal and the Ivory Coast, and numerous financial transactions throughout Equatorial and Southern Africa. At the end of May this year, total funds disbursed by EDESA amounted to nearly U.S. \$24 million. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 21 Aug 80 p 1]

ZAMBIA BORDER DISPUTE--Lusaka--Negotiations over a boundary dispute between Zambia and Zaire had reached a critical and delicate stage, Zambia's Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Wilson Chakulya, told Parliament in Lusaka yesterday, reports Iana. Mr. Chakulya said further comment on the dispute which had been discussed by the two Governments for some time might prejudice the discussions. The Minister was answering questions from parliamentarians who wanted to know what diplomatic measures the Zambian Government had taken to remove a Zairean flag at Kaputa, Northern Zambia, which the Zambian Government holds to be its own territory. It was reported in the Zambian Press last week that the Zairean authorities had seized Zambian territory at Kaputa and planted their flag there. The Minister admitted there was a border problem between the two countries. The Minister added that the dispute emanated from the interpretation of the 1894 treaty signed by Britain and Belgium. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 80 p 2/

CSO: 4420

SAVIMBI SAID FIGHTING CUBAN-SOVIET AGGRESSION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Aug 80 p 7

[Article by Annatjie van Rensburg on "very recent" interviews, experiences of a leading German journalist with the UNITA Supreme Command]

[Text]

"WE ARE the true Angolans. Our fight will only end when the last Russian, Cuban, East German and Pole has left our Angola."

So says Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of Unita.

Peter Hornung, a journalist visited Savimbi in his headquarters in Southern Angola and has just reported on his experiences and observations in a leading German newspaper.

In what he described as a blood and tears speech in the Churchill tradition, Savimbi says he isn't able to promise ministerial posts or villas to deserving fighters. "On our side is only fighting, suffering and death."

"The puppet regime in Luanda has the better weapons and the helicopters," says Savimbi "but we have patriotic perseverance of the Angolans on our side. That is our strength."

Recently, says Savimbi, Radio Luanda announced that he had fled in a SA helicopter to Portugal where he would teach African history at a Catholic University.

"Am I a ghost?" he asked. "No, I am fighting here and my army has in the last few months experienced only victory."

"In Mayu alone, 82 bombs exploded in the cities of Lubango, Caconda, Mocimedes, Bie, Huambo and Bailundo. We took over Cuangar, Sarria and Luenge - all strategically important cities. I would have liked to see the faces of the MPLA party functionaries. After all, they were told shortly before by Luanda that there is no longer a Savimbi and no UNITA."

The guerrilla leader has been fighting in the Angolan bush for 16 years.

"The communist propagandists call me a bush king for whom is an aim in itself," he says.

"This is a war in pure self defence. The war is against Cuban-Soviet aggression. When the last Cuban, Russian and East German has left Angola, I will immediately demobilise my army. And if Unita loses the free election after that, I will sit in an opposition bench.

"We are not fighting a civil war. This is a colonial war.

Until 1975 we fought against the Portuguese. Now the Cubans, Russians and other satellites of Moscow are our enemies.

"We are up against modern war machines and we must know how they fight," he says. "We can only evade them with guerrilla tactics. It is necessary that we understand their strategy."

"The Soviets and East Germans make the military business relatively easy for us. Only in the last phase do they apply blitzkrieg methods. They plan their actions weeks ahead of time, then they start putting together an attack corps with helicopters, tanks and infantry which move over hundreds of kilometers to our territory. A part of this is eliminated by our guerrilla Commandos beforehand."

Unita holds six to eight per-

manent bases in the south. Savimbi constantly erects new HQ's. He never remains in one place for longer than three or four days.

Officially Savimbi gives the strength of his army as 15 000 regulars and 8 000 militia. Hornung judged it closer to 6 000 active permanent members and then probably 6 000 men in the guerrilla teams. These 12 000 men are however clearly in the offensive against the 19 000 men of the FAPLA, the 36 000 Cubans and the 4 500 soldiers of the "National Army".

After his experiences with the Savimbi partisans, Hornung said he could understand the motivating force. Although Unita controlled modern weapons, it is nevertheless deep down an African Army living with the rites of an African culture and an African country.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

IMF AID--The IMF has approved a standby arrangement for Equatorial Guinea, authorising purchases up to the equivalent of SDR 5.5m over the next 12 months in support of the government's economic stabilisation programme. In addition, the IMF has agreed to a purchase by Equatorial Guinea under the compensatory financing facility equivalent to SDR 6.4m. because of an export shortfall in the 12 months ended May 1980 which was largely the result of a decline in the volume of cocoa exports. Equatorial Guinea faces a difficult economic situation. In recent years production and exports of cocoa, the country's most important export product, have fallen sharply, and the production of other important export products like coffee and timber has also declined markedly. This contraction in agricultural output led to severe dislocations in all sectors of the economy and was accompanied by a drop in foreign investment. The government's economic stabilisation programme is designed to increase production in the agricultural sector and to rehabilitate productive capacity in other areas of the economy. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Aug 80 p 1568]

CSO: 4420

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

PARTY ELECTION RESULTS EXAMINED--The head of state this morning presided over a meeting of the Political Bureau of the PDCI-RDA [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally] from 1000 to 1230. The meeting was devoted to elections for the renewal of the grassroots organs of the party. Participating in this meeting were all the members of the political bureau present in Abidjan and prefects and subprefects charged with the organization of the elections. During the meeting, the minister of interior gave a detailed report on how the voting took place. After several speeches, the president of the republic gave an outline of the internal and international context within which these elections took place and expressed satisfaction at the results of these first democratic consultations. After ratifying the results of the elections, the political bureau adopted the following decisions: 1) The elected secretaries general should assume duty by 28 August at the latest. The prefects and subprefects will supervise the handing over from outgoing secretaries general to the new ones. 2) Members of the political bureau, members of the executive committees, new secretaries general will meet in a pre-congress in Yamoussoukro on Monday, 1 September at 1000. Participants in this pre-congress should be in Yamoussoukro on Sunday, 31 August at 1000. [Text] [AB192220 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 19 Aug 80]

CSO: 4400

OFFICIAL POINTS TO REGIME'S ACHIEVEMENTS

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Aug 80 pp 1543-1544

[Article by Peter D. Gurley]

[Text] This article was written by Peter D. Gurley, Director of the Public African Bureau of the Liberian Ministry of Information, and was sent to West Africa because of "unrealistic" reports about Liberia on the BBC.

TWO DAYS after the revolution of April 12, 1980, the People's Redemption Council assured the nation that it would seek to build a new society in which there would be justice, human dignity, equal opportunity and fair treatment for all before the law. So far this is being effected actively by the government by encouraging "public discussion of issues that contribute to the making of decisions that affect the people."

But the greatest achievement of the PRC Government within the period under review is its vigorous effort to eradicate corruption in the country. Civil servants, school principals, township commissioners, chiefs and other government officials had been dismissed from office when found in corrupt practices.

Some former government officials identified as engaging in corruption are being excluded from holding government positions. Any government official found corrupt will be dismissed and "will not be granted employment anywhere in the country as long as the PRC is in power," Master Sergeant Samuel Kanyon Doe, Head of State and Chairman of the PRC, has said.

Stressing the importance of eradicating corruption in our society, the Head of State warned all government officials that "when you are grabbed ... hey ... you may not live to tell the story."

The PRC government has also increased the salaries and wages of low-income civil servants from a minimum of \$100 to \$200 and military personnel from less than \$200 to \$250. These wage increases are being financed by cutting out a lot of the unnecessary or wasteful spending in government.

As an incentive towards the development of sports in the country, the People's Redemption Council government placed members of Liberia's national soccer team (Lone Star) on government payroll. Soccer has gained impetus since it has assumed its deserved prominence as the nation's number one game. Even the Head of State and some members of the PRC do now physically participate in games.

To sweeten the pot of national reconstruction, the PRC government announced that effective next academic year, text books will be provided to the students. This will lessen the burden of parents and guardians who usually spend a fortune to produce books for their children or wards.

Another step in the right direction is that the PRC has embarked on implementing the World Bank and Liberian Government studies which provided that the Liberian economy is capable to find work for one out of every three new person looking for work to do.

Many persons who could not find jobs during the previous administration because "they know none of the big-shots" have been able to find employment. Even in the army, the number of troops has been increased and still new recruits flock the Barclay Training Centre eagerly wishing to be enlisted in the Armed Forces of Liberia. This time people are employed not because of whom they know or who they are but strictly on what they know.

The People's Redemption Council government also explained to consumers that efforts have been made to increase supplies in the Liberian market. For example, since the April 12 revolution where there was one week's supply of rice (Liberia's staple food), there is now two week's supply and where there was two week's supply of gasoline, there is now two months' supply of gasoline.

In the previous administration, there were impediments to the flow of private investments. "Big shots" used to credit hundreds of thousands of dollars and did not bother to repay a penny. This time the People's Redemption Council has decreased the cost of credits, and vitally-needed credit for low-income people is now available.

The PRC Government has also boosted the revenue of the government by nearly three million dollars. This amount was recovered from both real and personal property of formerly corrupt government officials.

When PRC came to power there was only \$5m. cash in government treasury. The Tolbert government in fact, overspent by \$25m. with the National Bank of Liberia and owed foreigners nearly \$700m. That economic situation is changing.

For example, the Head of State and Chairman of the PRC has directed to have put in the country's revenues \$2.2m. he had recovered from real and personal properties of the formerly corrupt government officials. In addition to \$5m. cash-on-hand that was remained in the public funds after the Tolbert government was overthrown, \$9m. had been collected from Liberia's maritime affairs alone.

It is true that the economy fell apart during the last days of the Tolbert regime but the PRC government has spared no efforts to keep it afloat again in one piece so that all patriotic Liberians and friends of Liberia can have a real chance to play an important role in making the economy work

in the interest of the masses. There are efforts to have civil servants to own cars.

The reaction of foreign governments to the overthrow of the Tolbert regime was swift and reassuring. In less than 72 hours after the coup d'etat that brought the People's Redemption Council to power in Liberia, most of these foreign governments accorded diplomatic recognition to the new military government.

Liberia's Foreign Minister, G. Baccus Matthews, assured foreign diplomats accredited to Monrovia that the PRC is committed to building a new society (Liberia) in which there is human dignity, equal opportunities and fair treatment for all. He guaranteed that the PRC would adhere to all foreign commitments and agreements between Liberia and other nations of the international community, be they bilateral or multilateral.

Mr. Gaabriel Baccus Matthews further reaffirmed that the People's Redemption Council was committed to the charters of the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations as well as the principles which guide the Non-Aligned Nations' movement. He pledged that the continuing struggle for the total liberation of the African continent will be a high priority of the People's Redemption Council.

The government of the People's Redemption Council gained its diplomatic scoop when four Heads of State from Sierra Leone, Guinea, Togo and the Ivory Coast paid a one-day working visit of friendship and solidarity to Liberia. That visit gave Liberia the opportunity to explain its stand on international, regional, bilateral and multilateral issues of our time.

On our economy as it relates to our foreign partners, the Head of State, Master Sergeant Doe clearly stated that "we will encourage foreign investment to the extent that it does not exploit but rather benefit our people and the investors as well."

He further elaborated, "We are prepared now, more than ever, to welcome greater participation by foreign investors in our country. Our investment climate has been improved since our popular revolution of April 12, 1980, and the dark social clouds which hung over our economy have been removed. All that we require and expect is that you will conduct yourselves in no less a manner than to live up to the required expectations of the Liberian masses, who are the real owners of the wealth of this country."

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

CDC LOAN AGREEMENT--The Commonwealth Development Corporation has made a \$28m. loan agreement with Liberia according to the New Liberian newspaper, for four major agricultural and technical projects which are being co-financed by the World Bank and the British Government according to the newspaper. /Text/ /London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Aug 80 p 1568/

CSO: 4420

FAMINE SITUATION REPORTED AVERTED, FARM OUTPUT UP

President Praised

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 8 Aug 80 p 6

[Excerpt]

PARLIAMENTARIANS have been called upon to salute and applaud His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, a leader who does not want to be overtaken by events.

The call was made by the Member for Nkhata Bay South, Mr. R.M. Banda as he continued his contribution to the motion which was moved last Wednesday by the Member for Ntchisi North, Mrs. R.M. Lupiya Banda.

Mr. Banda pointed out that when the drought had threatened some areas of the country, the Life President had sat down and planned the course of action, the result of which has been the averting of the famine situation.

On Nkhata Bay, the Parliamentarian told the House that this was one of the most neglected districts in the North. Upon the Ngwazi's return, he added, the district has been transformed beyond recognition with people not only growing the staple food of cassava, but also maize and many other crops.

Unidentified Report: Situation Good

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 11 Aug 80 p 3

[Text]

THE food situation in the country is generally adequate in all areas except in the drought stricken areas of the Southern Region where shortages are being alleviated by maize supplies from the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC) and the Centre and North. Maize sales to ADMARC started in the

Southern and Northern regions but the inflow was slow, says the report, and adds that winter maize planting continued and the early planted crop was tasselling.

On groundnuts, the report says lifting tailed off and the main operations were shelling and grading. ADMARC markets had opened.

On tobacco the report says main operations for Western to-

bacco were conditioning, grading and marketing. Uprooting of tobacco stalks was completed and nursery preparation started on a small scale. Nursery preparation for flue-cured tobacco and ploughing of tobacco fields were well in advance, grading and marketing also continued.

Grading and marketing of Burley tobacco continued while uprooting of tobacco stalks was in progress. Main activities for Oriental tobacco were curing, grading and marketing. Uprooting of stalks was also in progress.

On cotton, the report says picking and grading continued. Cotton marketing started in the

Southern and Central regions and the bulk of the crop was generally of first grade. Uprooting of stalks was in progress.

The report states that rice harvesting, threshing and marketing were the main operations. Sowing of winter crops and land preparation on irrigated schemes were in progress, but low yields were reported on rain-fed rice in the Southern Region.

On root crops, the report says cassava planting in dambo places was in progress while lifting for sale and local consumption continued. Lifting of sweet potatoes for home consumption and local sale was also in progress. Winter

planting of Irish potatoes and harvesting of the summer crop continued.

Assorted fruits and vegetables continued to be available and planting of vegetables was still in progress, says the report, adding that harvesting for millets and sorghums continued. Yields are expected to be better than earlier anticipated in the Northern Region.

Pulse harvesting of the summer crop tailed off and marketing both at ADMARC and local trading was in progress. Planting of the winter crop continued. The early planted crop ranged from flowering to maturing stages.

Good Harvest Indicated

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 12 Aug 80 p 5

[Excerpt]

THE Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr. Henry Harawa, has commended the people here for their hard work in the fields resulting in a good harvest in the district.

The Minister, speaking at Mzimba Boma, said the maize granaries he saw as he was travelling between Kasungu and Mzimba was an indication that the people had a very good harvest this year as a result of their hard work.

Mr. Harawa advised the people to start preparing their gardens now so that they plant with the first rains.

Increased Crops

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 14 Aug 80 pp 1, 9

[Excerpt]

AGRICULTURAL diversification as taught and encouraged by His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, is what ensures Malawi's self-sufficiency in food and a healthy and happy life for people of this country.

The Member for Mulanje South, Mr. Tadeus Phaiya, said this in the National Assembly yesterday afternoon in his contribution to the motion currently under debate here. He had started speaking earlier just before the House adjourned for lunch break.

Mr. Phaiya praised the Ngwazi for teaching his people not only modern methods of farming but also encouraging them to grow

numerous crops. This policy saved many people from virtual starvation in drought-hit areas in the South, as at least a number of drought-resistant crops were being eaten, he said.

The Parliamentarian stated that an agricultural show he had officiated last Saturday pleasantly surprised him with the array of crops exhibited - a sign that despite the drought, people in Mulanje had harvested plenty of produce. Thanking the Ngwazi for his swift and effective action to counter the drought effects and for the general development taking place in Mulanje, Mr. Phaiya said that his constituents would continue rallying behind the Malawi leader and fully assist him to effect further development.

CSO: 4420

SOLDIER BARRED FROM CHURCH BECAUSE OF COLOR

Minister Blamed

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Aug 80 p 1

/Text/ A brown soldier was refused entrance to the Hervormde Church in Otjiwarongo last Sunday during a special church parade.

Private Pieter Strauss is presently doing his third term of three months on the border in the war against SWAPO. In the Defence Force discrimination has been done away with almost totally and the men do not only fight together but integrate on all other levels.

The man responsible for the controversy around Pvt. Strauss is Professor A.D. Pont of Pretoria, who is flown to Otjiwarongo once a month in the absence of a minister for the Hervormde Church in this town.

Professor Pont is known to be a right-wing extremist and agreed to the church parade on certain conditions. He was informed that the soldiers attending the church parade would not all be of the same church order but agreed to the church parade on the condition that no black or brown soldiers would be included.

The Defence Force Chaplain who was responsible for the arrangements for the church parade has returned to the operational area and could not be contacted for comment.

The Advertiser spoke to Ds J.A. Viljoen, minister of the Hervormde church in Windhoek about the incident but Ds Viljoen seemed reluctant to commit himself and was only prepared to say that the church council of the Otjiwarongo congregation reached a decision about two years ago in respect of communal worship and they decided then that Whites only would be allowed in their church.

The Afrikaans Sunday paper, RAPPORT, approached Professor Pont about the incident and asked him whether he didn't think it was inconsequent to expect of a fellow citizen to fight on the border while at the same time refusing him entry to a church. Professor Pont replied, "Since when is he a fellow citizen of mine? He is not."

Advice to Council: Condemn

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial in the column "Comment"]

[Text]

It is with dismay that we had to report yesterday that a Brown soldier was prohibited from entering a church service.

Neither the state, the general public nor this newspaper has the right to determine who should enter any one church and participate in its services, but by the same token we have every right as thinking people to sympathise with those who are barred entry.

True, there are many models of the Church of Christ and each has its own approach to affairs, but there are few models that preach or practice blatant racism of the kind we have just witnessed.

The question arises: Would Christ himself have turned a man away from a sacred place of worship and would he have tried to defend his actions? Most ecclesiastics would surely agree that the answer would be "definitely not".

The soldier concerned must be having great difficulty reconciling his own hurt with the Church in the broader sense, with Whites and for the political cause

for which he is fighting. And he is not alone, his dark-skinned colleagues must feel the same.

What does concern us though is that issues like this destroy the very spirit of the country, the spirit that is so earnestly imperative in winning the battles of the day.

The country will no doubt look to its national leaders, the Cabinet Council in particular, to see where it stands on this issue. A response will be sought and we hope that response will be forthcoming.

Our advice to the Cabinet Council is: Condemn the church concerned in no uncertain terms, but don't interfere with its rights. Make it clear that the church's democratic right will be defended, but that ecclesiastic-based racism is abhorred.

The alternative of the Cabinet Council turning a blind eye to the issue may well be the easy way out but it will also be tantamount to a cowardly stand.

LABOR FORCE PROBLEMS SPELLED OUT, SOLUTIONS OFFERED

Advice to Management

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Aug 80 p 7

[Article by David Pieters; "Coming to Grips With Productivity in SWA"]

[Text]

OF THE THREE economic obstacles to the development of an economically independent SWA — shortages of capital, infrastructure, and a suitably skilled and productive labour force on all levels, — the latter is by far the most important.

Without adequate manpower resources, foreign aid and investment capital will not be forthcoming. Infrastructural erections will assume the form of mute monoliths standing guard at the gates to the white elephants' graveyard.

The problem of SWA manpower requirements is only one element within a complex chain of causes and effects. Nevertheless it is the one element which is the most palpable since it is accessible to immediate and local manipulation.

At the same time it is also the most enigmatic problem to deal with precisely because of the human element involved.

Loan packages and railway lines are tangible, quantitative

things. Not so with productivity, and enterprising skills, which are qualitative factors.

On the labour front, several specific problems that limit the Territory's capacity to develop its manpower resources to the full are distinguishable.

LOW PRODUCTIVITY

This is a major problem-area on its own which is revealed in the form of several symptoms such as: lack of discipline, motivation and communication, and high absenteeism and labour turnover rates.

Economic philosophers have summed up the psychological malfunctionings within a capitalistic system such as ours in one word — alienation.

Workers do not contribute in the ownership and direct control of the economy and therefore are not motivated to productivity, self-discipline and dedication towards a system in which they feel they contribute the sweat of their brow without reaping the full fruits of their labour.

It was pointed out by Bill Hulme in his column "Firing

Line ... not long ago, that it is high time that the capitalists in SWA actively began selling their idea to the people in order to counteract the almost irresistible attraction that the ideology of socialism has for the African people here in SWA, as elsewhere of the Continent.

Linked to this is of course the traditional communal way of life of the indigenous Black people of the Territory.

This is obviously a carry-over effect of the communal system of land tenure in the tribal areas where private ownership plays a secondary role.

Identifying the causes of lack of motivation to accumulate through productivity in these terms, allows one to recognise the factors underlying the resistance with which attempts to introduce systems of incentive bonuses into the existing production process by some employers, are met.

The spirit of traditional African collectivism undermines the effectivity of production bonuses with a silent conspiracy against individualism.

MOTIVATION

However, the resistance is not insurmountable. All that it requires is persistence without compulsion.

I watched this form of resistance gradually make way for co-operation in a white-fish factory at Walvis Bay last year. Each basket of fish cleaned by a fish-filletee was recorded and it was explained to the workers that over and above a certain number of baskets of cleaned fish produced by each filletee, a surplus would gain him a certain sum of cash in his pay packet at the week's end.

For the first two weeks the team stubbornly held to its normal pace of work, in time to the melody of traditional 'tribal' song.

Through the 'example effect' one or two of the filletees began to stimulate the others into joining the race. It came to be regarded as worthwhile to walk home on Friday with an extra R5 to R7 in the pocket. The benefits were immediate and tangible and the workers had demonstrated to themselves that they were capable of producing more and being rewarded materially for it.

However, the implementation of incentive bonus schemes is not the answer to the problem of productivity in its entirety, although the mines, who are leaders in the field of labour relations and profitable manpower management in SWA, are using the scheme with considerable measure of success.

POOR HEALTH

Inadequate nutrition, poor housing and health services available to the Territory's labour force go a long way in explaining the widespread trends of high absenteeism and lack of motivation.

One cannot expect a labourer, especially one who is manually engaged to deliver an unceasingly energetic eight hours of work on a consistently unbalanced diet lacking primarily in adequate intake of protein in the form of meat.

A visit to any municipal hostel will demonstrate what is meant here.

Again, the mines who provide their own feeding schemes for workers, have shown themselves to be more progressive in this field, and with rewarding results.

Similar lines of explanation apply to the factor of poor housing and general health facilities provided to the bulk of the Black labour force in SWA.

A good night's sleep in your own quiet corner does wonders for recuperating from a day's hard work. On the

other hand, if one cannot find peace and quiet in an overcrowded hostel or household filled with sojourners and relatives, it is obvious that the body will idle at half speed during the daily working hours.

All these problems, and subsequently the solution, lie in the sphere of education and training, whether we are talking about job-related training or general education in the sphere cultural values, health and human inter-relationships. And this training is needed on all levels of employment, including those currently held by Whites.

DOM OWAMBO

The sheer naivette displayed by the attitude harboured by some employers, managers and supervisors in SWA when they utter that oft heard and painful reprimand: "Dom Owambo!", is easy to demystify.

It is not a matter of inborn stupidity, but rather of a simple lack of communication in most cases. Commands are rattled off in a staccato of poorly-dictioned English or Afrikaans to a semi-literate Black man newly come from his pastoral habitat.

Take the trouble to enquire if he really understood what he was supposed to perform and the answer is mostly negative. It is no use asking the simple question "Have you understood?" and being satisfied with an even simpler reply "Ja baas". Both are equally automatic and thoughtless gestures.

There is a human problem of contact involved besides the linguistic content of the communication. All it takes is a little more effort, such as demonstrating what is wanted by performing the action, and by letting the worker repeat what he has heard or observed.

On the other hand, the ac

cusation is often made that the 'stupidity' is a deliberate ploy. An air of calculated deceit and in many instances it turns out to be true. But then the worker concerned is not so 'stupid' after all. The problem then becomes one of converting craftiness against the employer, into motivation to do the job properly for a just reward.

Several adult literacy programmes, administered in both the public as well as the private sectors, are currently underway although it is too early to evaluate these in terms of their practical efficacy in the work situation. Thus far, none of these literacy programmes have yet developed for themselves follow-up programmes to measure the validity or reliability of the enterprises. It can be stated, however, that more good is being produced than harm and for that reason these should be encouraged and extended.

Unfair Racism Practices Shown

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 May 80 p 5

[Letter by Solomon Mifima, SWAPO D official, in the column "Reader's Letters": "Don't Add to the Crisis"]

[Text]

Dear Sir,

Unemployment is becoming alarming and heart-breaking in this country.

Black workers are brutally dismissed from their work without justification. For example, recently Mr Aaron Akwake, who has been working for a local hotel in Windhoek for the last 18 years and has had a good record of service under different managers, found himself in the street without work or accommodation. He was fired without prior notice or leave pay. When he asked for his

money, a fist landed on his face and was told to leave the hotel premises as soon possible. Eventually he was banned to enter the area forthwith.

The allegations against Mr Akwake by the manager of the hotel are that Mr Akwake was rude, lazy and literally refusing to obey orders. It must be said here to emphatically that these allegations cannot and will not convince anybody with proper knowledge of labour relations. It is rather strange and indeed hard to believe that a man has suddenly turned rude and lazy after 18 years in service and

exchanging various managers all of whom were impressed by him as hard-working and loyal to his duties. To throw more light on my argument, the man who discovered Mr Akwaka to be unco-operative has worked with him for 5 days only. Hence these allegations must have developed from personal hatred motivated by colour discrimination.

Mr Akwaka is not the only case that was brought to my attention in the past few months. It seems there is an increasing habit if not a fashion among some managements to exercise the same attitude. Certain cafes, restaurants and clubs are not excluded in this case. The Department of Labour of the Swapo-Democrats has been receiving a lot of complaints from Black and Coloured workers being dismissed at will. It is unfortunate that even at this stage relationships between management and the workers in Namibia are still remote, and this can only be resolved if the two sides sit and discuss their problems on the basis of equality and mutual understanding. Without this arrangement, labour dispute may increase and lead to some dangerous proportions that will endanger the entire economic life in this country.

Naturally, due to high rate of unemployment, employers tend to take the advantage of the situation. They do not care, rightly or wrongly, dismissing workers without notice. In most cases employers do engage people illegally. Workers are not taken to the existing "Labour Officer" for registration. No contract agreement is signed to safeguard the interests of each side. Workers are simply

taken, and in the event of a dispute they are simply told to go.

On many occasions we have contacted the "Labour Office" in the city about this acute situation, but the answer is always the same: "No legislation that covers hotels yet." We are told daily that the "Labour Office" is working on such legislation but it may take some time before it is approved and become law, hopefully before the end of the year. In the meantime, however, our people are suffering because of this deliberate action of the administration. Employers have been allowed a green light to get away with whatever they consider proper for themselves, no matter how cruel and dangerous the case may be on the working people.

In our opinion, therefore, the authorities cannot escape the responsibility of these brutal deeds against the working people. The authority could speed up the legislation in order to protect the interests of the workers. Furthermore, the administration should address itself to the immediate needs of the workers such as social security, education/training, medical care, leave pay and pension. These are very urgent and genuine safeguards to cover every working person.

Surprisingly, most of the Black and Brown hotel workers are not even covered by pension scheme benefit. It is a deliberate manoeuvre that these workers must not contribute to the pension fund so that, in the end, they may not benefit from such a fund at the time of retirement. Every worker is by right entitled to pension when he/she retires from active work service.

BRIEFS

NEW 'DIE SUIDWESTER' EDITOR--Windhoek--Bloemfontein journalist Mr Johan van Wyk has been appointed editor of the Windhoek Afrikaans language newspaper DIE SUIDWESTER. This was announced by the newspaper's publishers, Suidwes-Drukkery. Mr Van Wyk succeeds Mr Des Erasmus who has been appointed as the first full-time editor of the group's other newspaper, JOERNAAL. Before this appointment Mr Van Wyk served for nine years on the editorial staff of Volksblad. During the past few years he was a member of the newspaper's editorial management. Mr Erasmus, who was appointed editor of DIE SUIDWESTER a year ago, was associated with the paper for more than 16 years.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Aug 80 p 2]

LIBRARY MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA CHANGED--Any person, regardless of race, can now become a member of the Windhoek Public Library as long as he is a property taxpayer and a registered consumer of Municipal services in the city of Windhoek. This includes members of his family, according to a proposal which was accepted last night at the monthly meeting of the City Council. Residents of Khomasdal and Katutura are therefore excluded from this unless they pay tax to the City of Windhoek. Councillor J. Levinson objected and said: "It still seems as if this excludes residents of Black and Coloured towns, and this can only cause bad publicity and friction," he said. Councillor G. Kashick added: "Now that we have had the guts to move away from colour, I would like to see it more clearly that if a child is a member of a school in Windhoek, he or she could become a member of the library." Councillor F. Spies gave him the assurance that school-children were allowed to become members of the library regardless of race. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Jul 80 p 2]

EQUAL TAXATION BY MARCH--Equal taxation of all the population groups in the Territory is to become a reality in the near future. According to a statement released to the press this morning by the Secretary for Finance, Dr Johan Jones, a system of uniform individual taxation should be underway by March 1981. A delay in the implementation of this individual taxation policy is necessary, according to the statement, in accordance with the findings of the inter-departmental committee which was specially appointed to look into the formulation of such a system. The recommendations of this

committee have been passed on to yet another committee, serving under the offices of the Administrator General. This committee is comprised of representatives of the private sector as well. The following reasons were given by the committee as to the impracticability of the immediate institution of an uniform taxation scheme: Recommendations by the committee first have to be passed to the various representatives authorities; New legislation has to be drafted for approval by the National Assembly; New tax tables have to be drawn up, printed and distributed; Additional personnel has to be trained; New taxpayers and their employers have to be registered; Suitable instruction must be given to those sectors of the population who are unfamiliar with individual taxation. The same applies to employers in this regard. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Aug 80 p 1]

RUACANA SABOTAGE--Ruacana--Special steps are being taken by military and electric power authorities in SWA/Namibia to protect power lines that have been periodically sabotaged in the low-intensity war against SWAPO in Owambo. The power from the Ruacana hydro-electric project straddling the Angolan border can save SWA/Namibia more than R 12 million a year in the cost alone of coal otherwise used in its main thermal power station, Van Eck at Windhoek. The power line from Ruacana to Omaruru is down at present since SWAPO blasts knocked out a number of pylons about five weeks ago. The Ruacana project--capable of generating twice the territory's present total peak power need of 120 MW--is merely ticking over to keep the turbines turning to deliver 2,5mw. Military authorities in the Owambo operational area where SWAPO is most active decline to detail new measures being put into effect to stop the power line sabotage. But the Operations Officer at Ruacana assured visiting journalists last week that would-be SWAPO saboteurs were in for a shock in future. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Aug 80 p 4]

LOZI-LANGUAGE BROADCAST--The language medium of the new service established by the SWABC in Caprivi by the end of 1981 will be Lozi. However, the SABC will continue to broadcast its present shortwave service in Lozi. The extent of the service will be determined in conjunction with the Caprivians. It is expected that the programme would be planned for the early hours of the morning from 6 am and the late afternoon and evening session. However, it is planned that the programme will gradually be extended to a full day. The Caprivian service will be staffed by Caprivians, recruited in Caprivi and sent to Windhoek for training. It will be an internal service as is the case at present for the other language groups. When the Caprivian service comes into operation at the end of 1981 there will be eight services in 11 different languages. At present there are internal services in Owambo, Herero, Nama, Afrikaans, English, German and the three Kavango languages. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Aug 80 p 4]

LAND REFORM, DEPOPULATION--The necessity for the redistribution of agricultural land has been recognised by both the National and the Republican factions in the Turnhalle Conference, but differences had arisen concerning the means through which this was to be achieved. Speaking during the debate on the motion on stemming the depopulation of certain rural districts at the Republican congress yesterday, Dirk Mudge, leader of the Republican Party, motivated a new approach to agricultural credit and land tenure for all population groups. This motion was unanimously accepted. The National Party wanted to extend the Black tribal areas within the framework of the Odendaal scheme, by purchasing White-owned farms adjacent to the existing Black areas, Mr Mudge said. This would involve the purchase of some 600 farms at a cost of many millions. In many cases the transactions would be between unwilling sellers and the State. Mr Mudge said that the old system of redistributing State-purchased farmland to the Black and Browns groups did not work. "We should learn from the lessons of Namibia," he warned. Mr Mudge argued against the practice of the State buying up blocks of land and suggested a normalised system based on free market forces where transactions would take place between individuals. /Text/ /Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Aug 80 p 2/

SECOND-TIER TRAINING--A special program for the training of officials of the Representative Authorities at Central Government departments has been approved by the Ministers' Council after a request from certain Representative Authorities. On its meeting of July 29 the Council approved a program whereby officials of Representative Authorities can undergo in-service training. The program will be held under the direction of the Central Personnel Institution. /Text/ /Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Aug 80 p 2/

CSO: 4420

NNPC ISSUE PURGE AIMED AT DESTABILIZING COUNTRY

'DAILY TIMES' Comment

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 12 Aug 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Unfounded Allegations"]

[Text]

THE Crude Oil Sales Tribunal has submitted its findings. The tribunal's findings show that all sales of Nigerian crude oil were accounted for and none of the proceeds of such sales was missing. The tribunal has also found no person guilty of fraud or wrongdoings in relation to the sale or revenue from crude oil.

These findings based on objective examination of all the representations made at the tribunal have revealed conclusively that all the hue and cry about the alleged missing \$2.8 billion, were unfounded. No evidence was adduced at the probe to substantiate the allegations made by various individuals who claimed to have had the facts and documents on the assumed loss. Nobody who appeared before the tribunal produced any document or substantiated the BASES of the tension created over the affair. But the perpetrators had been so cacophonous that even

responsible persons were overwhelmed by the furor which was generated and were therefore tempted to believe them.

From the facts before us today, it appears obvious that those Nigerians who shouted loudest to generate tension over mere allegations had other motives behind their minds. The motives could not be any other thing than to cause instability in the country.

Moreover, the confusion over the \$2.8 billion issue was precipitated in such a manner as to remove the fact that the goose these Nigerians seemed to be chasing was the child of a regime other than the present. The public was through a propagandist process, moved almost into a position of believing that the assumed loss occurred within the period of the present administration instead of between 1975 and 1979 during the past regime.

The only inference one can draw is that the actions of those who mounted the hue and cry and created the sense of loss of our oil money was calculated to destabilise the country at this time.

It is pertinent to point out that it does not augur well for this nation to have a situation where prominent persons in our academic and social life present themselves to support allegations they cannot prove.

Whatever is the intention of these people, we must warn early enough that all Nigerians stand to lose if instability is allowed to grip the nation. Caution, therefore, should be the watchword.

Ikoku Foreign Plot Warning

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 Aug 80 p 32

[Article by Sonny Chijioke]

[Text]

THE National Secretary of the PRP, Mr. Sam Ikoku, has warned the nation of a plan to occupy and cordon off Nigeria's crude oil areas with 2,000 foreign troops.

This was to ensure "Uninterrupted production of oil while a coup to subvert the Federal Government takes place."

Speaking at a Press Conference in Enugu, Anambra State, Mr. Ikoku, cited Israel and South Africa in the alleged coup plot.

Mr. Ikoku did not, however, pin down the allegation to any political party or persons but declared: "I am not engaged in any fabrication whatsoever."

He hinted that the Federal Government was now concerned with making contingency plan to frustrate the alleged coup.

Mr. Ikoku stressed that the idea of causing military intervention in Nigeria was to prop up a civilian government which is favoured by the insurgents.

The strategy for a systematic run down of the Federal Government, Mr. Ikoku alleged, included vile propaganda to make the government unpopular by tactics of alienation and painting the President as a mediator in and outside the country.

He accused some national newspapers in the country of engaging in destructive campaign against the government.

The PRP scribe stated that the false story of the alleged missing N2.8 billion has started to malign President Shagari's government.

He alleged that after the elections, the UPN leader, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, unsuccessfully urged him to bring the PRP in line with the UPN to form a formidable confrontation against President Shagari's Government.

Mr. Ikoku took the opportunity of the Press conference to warn Chief Awolowo to desist from using the PRP as "a cannon fodder" to service the strategy of the UPN.

He said that the case of the expelled PRP governors is a "grand design by UPN to destabilise the political system of the country."

REPORTAGE ON NEW STATES DISCUSSIONS

Benue Factions

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 Aug 80 p 32

[Article by Austin Akaemg]

[Text]

STATE agitators in Benue State are now split into two camps, each led by a Senator.

The leaders are Senator Ahmadu Ali and Senator Ameh Eboke.

Senator Ali's group wants a new state created by the merger of certain areas in Benue and Kwara states.

The group wants the proposed state to include these local government areas Ankpa, Idah, Dekina and Bassa (in Benue State) and Kogi, Okene, Okehi and Oyi (Kwara State).

Senator Eboke's side is advocating a merger of Idoma and Igala-speaking areas, into a state, which has not been given a name.

The areas are, Ankpa, Idah, Dekina and Bassa local government areas of Igala-speaking people and Otukpo, Okpoku and Oju local government areas of predominantly Idoma-speaking people.

Putting the case of his group at a Press conference in Makurdi, the Benue State capital, Senator Eboke contended that the minorities had no place in Benue State.

Among other reasons he gave for the creation of the new state were:

"No attempt has been made to give them a sense of belonging in Benue State;

"The pattern of distribution of political appointments and deployment to key ministries was unbalanced;

"Virtually, all the vital commercial and industrial projects and educational institutions were being sited within a particular ethnic area;

- One section has consistently got a lion share, which made it appear that there was nothing for the minorities.

- The Igalas and Idomas had seen deprivations, had been denied development, had had their welfare neglected and happiness ignored. They had even been told openly by key personalities in the state to find their own state.

- The proposed state has a population of 1.7 million people and would be larger in size than the present River, Lagos and Imo states and some of the proposed states like Katsina and New Anambra states.

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 8 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

IT is unlikely that any new state will be created before the end of 1983, the Ogun State chairman of the NPN, Chief Moshood Abiola, predicted yesterday.

He was speaking to newsmen in the office of the Speaker of the Kaduna State House of Assembly.

Chief Abiola referred to the Constitution and said that it was a draw-back in the matter of state creation.

He said: "The requirements embodied in the Constitution for creation of more states are so prohibitive that it would be naive to expect any state creation before the end of 1983".

Answering a question, Chief Abiola said that simplifying the elaborate process required by the Constitution would in itself lead to another long process of amending the Constitution.

Chief Abiola stressed that he based his declaration on what he called "political mathematics" under the present party orientation.

The NPN chief observed that, looking at the political parties, "you will notice that all of them are striking towards an equilibrium to balance the political equation".

Chief Abiola said the parties would not want to jeopardise this balance once it was achieved.

PRP EXPELS GOVERNORS RIMI, MUSA, OTHERS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Gabriel Ajayi]

[Text]

GOVERNOR Abubakar Rimi of Kano State and Governor Balarabe Musa of Kaduna State have been expelled from the People's Redemption Party (PRP).

They were expelled with 15 other partymen, including six National Assemblymen.

Their expulsion was announced in Lagos yesterday after a meeting of the national directorate of the party.

In a resolution adopted at the meeting, the party explained that the Governors were expelled

because they had continued to defy party directives.

They were also accused of defiling the integrity of party leader, Alhaji Aminu Kano "by insulting him publicly, thereby tarnishing the image of the party and its leader who is the embodiment of the party flag throughout the country."

Before the expulsion, Governor Rimi and Governor Musa were under suspension for flouting the party's directive not to attend the meeting of nine Governors.

The Governors filed an action

before the Lagos High Court 10 days ago, urging the court to restrain the party from suspending them until the final determination of their original suit in which they challenged the suspension.

On the expulsion of the Governors, the PRP accused them of using all methods of publishing falsehood and spreading false rumours against the party and its leader.

The other partymen expelled are Senator

Ibrahim Barau, Senator Adamu Gaya, Muhammed Danjani, member of the House of Representatives, Suleiman Lamido (House of Representatives); Seriki Adamu (House of Representatives); and Yusufu Gaya (House of Representatives).

The others are Lawal Dambazau, Ibrahim Hayingada, Bakori, Chief Wellington, Steve Evuleocha, who was the party's gubernatorial candidate in Imo State, Una

Akpan, Isa Aliyu Isiyaku, Gumawa, Bala Keffi and Jubril Abdallah.

Addressing a Press conference later at the party's secretariat in Lagos, Alhaji Aminu warned the country against the danger of destabilising the Federal Government.

Explaining reasons for his warning, he referred to allegations that "some people were bringing arms to the country in order to create a state of anarchy."

KANO POLICE TO DEAL SEVERELY WITH POLITICAL UNREST

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 12 Aug 80 p 32

[Text]

THE Kano State Police Command has stepped into the political unrest in the state.

Politicians there were warned to desist from causing further political uprising or face the music.

The warning was sequel to political

unrest in Kano metropolis involving thousands of party supporters.

The police public relations officer in Kano, Assistant Superintendent of Police B. Nwadikwah, announced that the planners of the political demonstration of last Tuesday and those planning future ones would be severely dealt with according to the Public Order Decree No 5, of 1979.

He disclosed that it had been reliably gathered that some politicians were planning to cause trouble in the state.

In view of this, party supporters have been warned in their own in-

terest not to collaborate with unscrupulous elements to cause trouble.

Politicians and their supporters were also reminded that the existing ban on political meetings and public gathering was still in force.

According to the police, the present political situation in Kano had warranted the ban to continue indefinitely.

Public gatherings were first banned when political unrest erupted in Kano early this year.

This was after an agreement reached at a meeting of the leaders of the five political parties with the commissioners of police in the state.

TRADITIONAL RULERS STILL HAVE ESSENTIAL ROLE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 Aug 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Traditional Rulers' Role"]

[Text]

THE role of traditional rulers in the presidential system of government has for sometime been a source of concern in many states in the country.

There appears to be some misunderstanding regarding the position of traditional rulers in the society and their contribution towards nation-building in the new political circumstance.

Traditional rulers are by definition elders of the society. They stand for the preservation of the values and moral stands of their communities. Because of the place of honour they occupy in the society, they are expected to promote inter-communal relations and also generate conditions for peaceful co-existence in their areas. In this regard, traditional rulers have an essential part to play in customary law issue and the maintenance of public order.

Within the present political system, traditional rulers are to be impartial elders who will use the value of their maturity to offer reasonable advice to political leaders and intervene without bias in national issues likely to disorganise the social order.

The role of traditional rulers in our national life cannot then be over-emphasised. For one thing, they are to work towards peace and stability. They are not to dabble in partisan politics, no matter the pressure and threat. In their conduct, traditional rulers have to comport themselves in such a way that they would be accorded the respect and dignity which their positions command. In their relationship with the political leaders and government, they should, at all times, regard themselves as partners whose objectives are to achieve peace and progress for the people.

Traditional rulers need also to hold themselves up as impartial heads of their communities prepared to exchange ideas with individuals, irrespective of their political leanings. This posture is essential especially in issues capable of ensuring stability and promoting development.

All the same, the importance of traditional rulers in the modern setting depends on the respect they are able to command within the society, their objectivity in dealing with national issues and the maturity they exhibit in giving advice to the government and leaders.

IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE FORCE URGED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 6 Aug 80 p 24

[70x17]

THE Federal Government has been urged to evolve a better deal for members of the police force to enable them discharge their duties efficiently.

Lack of incentives for policemen was identified as one of the causes of the increasing wave of crime in the society.

Making the observation was a panel of four discussants on "focus" a weekly current affairs discussion programme on the network of the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria, Ibadan.

Members of the panel were Dr. Abiodun Olalokun, an assistant director at the Institute of Agricultural Research, Ibadan, a legal practitioner, Mr. Femi Odunuyi, a retired police officer, Mr. Emmanuel Agrosa, and Mr. Dapo Oluje of the University of Ibadan.

Improvement

They argued that the Nigeria Police Force could not maintain law

and order, because of — shortage of personnel and equipment.

They said that the present set-up of the police force undermines efficiency.

They said problems facing the force included manpower needs, poor salary structure, lack of incentives and equipment.

They said that the salary structure of policemen should be reviewed.

It was emphasised that a growing society like Nigeria requires a modern and sophisticated police force to combat the activities of criminals and armed robbers and maintain law and order.

The panel called for frequent in-service training and refresher courses for police officers to update their knowledge of the challenges of keeping the society crime-free.

They also advocated the decentralization of the Nigeria police force to ensure better efficiency.

SOVIET TRADE REDUCED BY PORT CONGESTION

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 11 Aug 80 p 9

[Text]

THE Nigerian Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mr. Jonathan Olaitan, has said that trade between Nigeria and that country declined in the past few years.

Mr. Olaitan said in an interview with a correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Moscow that the recent port congestion experienced in Nigeria had been responsible for the decline.

He said that in view of the congestion, Soviet ships were put off and their buying agents resorted to buying Nigerian Cocoa through other sources.

The ambassador stated that while the total volume of cocoa exported to the Soviet

Union in 1974 and 1975 amounted to N74.4 million and N89.9 million, respectively, N19 million was recorded both in 1978 and 1979.

He remarked: "We had a bumper situation because the ports were free and we exported huge quantities of cocoa to the USSR."

The Soviets, too, have experienced a similar decline in the export of some of their goods to Nigeria, Mr. Olaitan said.

Mr. Olaitan stated that although the situation at the Nigerian ports had improved, the Soviet authorities were now asking for a firm guarantee that their ships should not be in the ports for more than two weeks at a time.

MINIMUM WAGE, OFFICIAL SALARIES DISCUSSED

NPP Chairman's Comment

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 Aug 80 p 32

[Article by Chris Obinaywad]

[Text]

THE National Chairman of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP), Chief Ademiran Ogunsanya, has said that no state government could pay N300 minimum wage as demanded by the Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC).

Chief Ogunsanya made this remark at the week-end at the "Gate-Way", a programme arranged by the Association of Airport Correspondents (ACA) at Murtala Muhammed Airport.

He emphasised that whatever minimum wage arrived at must be for workers in both the public and private sectors in the interest of industrial peace.

The NPP chairman then appealed to NLC to reconsider its stand over the issue bearing in mind the state of the nation's economy.

Other state governments, he said, should copy Plateau State where a salary scale, lower than that recommended by all-party meeting was accepted.

On the performance of the National and State Assemblies, he noted that it was too early to credit or discredit them because "we are operating a new system of government".

Besides, Chief Ogunsanya added, some of the legislators were relatively new in politics.

On the political parties in the country, Chief Ogunsanya said, to limit them to any particular number amounted to "an infringement on the fundamental rights of a citizen".

Cross River MP's Reaction

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Aug 80 p 16

[Text]

THE chairman of the Labour Committee of the Cross River State House of Assembly, Mr Edet Bassey Etienam, has said that the salaries fixed at the recent all-party conference in Lagos is unacceptable to the legislators.

Addressing newsmen at the Calabar Airport, Mr Etienam said that the National Assembly would review the decision when it reconvened on August 18.

Mr Etienam argued that the economy

could not support such salaries as fixed by the conference, adding that the legislators had to cater for the welfare of the common people.

He supported the action of Plateau and Bendel states' legislators in rejecting the Lagos decision on salaries.

Mr Etienam described the minimum wage of ₦10.00 for workers as an interim award and that his committee would soon announce a more acceptable figure for the affected class of workers.

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL SUPPLY COMPANY CLEARLY A FAILURE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Aug 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Scrap the NNSC Now"]

[Text]

TOO often in this country, what we conceive as good policies turn out to be bad when put into practice. This is, perhaps, due to the fact that some of these policies are often thought out hastily to meet the exigency of pressing problems of the time.

In this way, the Nigeria National Supply Company (NNSC) was established at the heat of galloping inflation to solve a crucial problem of the day.

Rapidly soaring inflation had permeated the very fabric of the Nigerian economy, threatening the nation's stability. The NNSC was conceived as an agent which will acquire scarce essential goods from sources both local and abroad to sell directly to the people through consumer shops, co-operatives and other institutions.

This policy, born out of good intentions, was certainly laudable. But the NNSC in operation was a far cry from the NNSC conceived by the experts. After a few years, it became clear that the company was contributing next to nothing to the reduction of inflation in the country.

In the contrary, the NNSC has proved to be a veritable source of inflationary fuel. Up till today, the goods with which the NNSC was supposed to flood the markets are as scarce as ever. Milk and sugar are still luxuries because they are hard to come by. The price of rice, an important staple food, still leaves a big dent in the average worker's wages.

Looking at the market situation in the country, one is led to the inevitable conclusion that the NNSC is either not supplying enough of the essential commodities or that it is supplying them in such a way as to leave much to be desired. Available facts seem to support the latter conclusion.

~~It has therefore become clear~~ that the NNSC which was established to counteract private monopoly and remove the effects of hoarding has failed the nation. It has been turned, inadvertently perhaps, into an official agent of hoarding, contrary to the government intentions. No wonder that Ministers and commissioners for Co-operatives who met recently, concluded that the NNSC was ineffective and should be given a new definition.

We agree fully with the Ministers and commissioners. The NNSC is not only ineffective but is a potent danger to the success of government policies for fighting inflation and making life more comfortable for the people. The only option open to government is to scrap the NNSC forthwith. The NNSC is adding to the problems of the commonman, instead of being an agency for improving his standard of living.

As an alternative to the NNSC, we suggest the extensive use of the co-operative movements and the established traditional importers. With the traditional importers of the various commodity line, the co-operatives will be effective if given the right co-ordination and closer supervision.

This move will remove the bottle-neck to progress which the NNSC has become.

NNPC TO BECOME AUTONOMOUS COMPANY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Aug 80 p 32

[Article by Jimmy Anderinokun]

[Text]

THE Nigerian National Petroleum Company (NNPC) is to be reorganised into a manageable autonomous company with its own board of directors.

This was one of the recommendations of the Irikefe Tribunal accepted by the Federal Government.

The NNPC should also act as a holding company to which various boards should report and in addition be directly responsible for all crude oil activities.

Also, the inspectorate should be fully independent of the NNPC and should be responsible to its minister but not in his capacity as the chairman of the corporation.

A White Paper on the Irikefe report, issued yesterday, said that the government accepted the recommendations.

But the Government rejected a recommendation that the President, as contained in the new NNPC Bill,

be replaced by the minister.

This was rejected because the government believed that it was not in consonance with the presidential system of government.

The tribunal also recommended that the salary and conditions of service for NNPC employees should be such that must not be inferior in any way to those obtaining in the country's oil industry.

The government however reaffirmed the present salary structure although it permitted the corporation to make such

adjustment to provide incentives for workers.

Recommendation

The tribunal also recommended a schedule to the Act, listing the major functions which must be attended to by the boards of directors of the corporation and its subsidiaries.

In particular, it noted the responsibilities for such sensitive matters as contracts for sale of crude oil, exploration and production with third parties on behalf of the NNPC.

Fixing of the price of crude oil should also be clearly apportioned between the part-time

boards of directors and the chief executive, it further said.

But the Government said that the matter should be handled administratively.

Other recommendations accepted by the Government included the immediate recruitment of qualified accountants to establish a virtue and efficient accounts department in the NNPC and that all efforts should be made forthwith to complete the participation agreements with Shell, Mobil and Gulf and the signing of all the operational agreements without further delay.

Also accepted by the government are:

- That the production sharing agreement with Ashland Oil Nigeria Ltd. be reviewed immediately and the terms made more equitable;

- That the period of 30 or 60 days should be removed and payments for crude sales be made as the crude is lifted and the buyers bank sighting the shipping documents;

- That the NNPC should as a matter of urgency develop a uniform format for collecting information from all operators producing crude oil.

LNG PLANT PRELIMINARY WORK UNDERWAY

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 5 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Godfrey Banwo]

[Text] Discussion on the 12 billion dollars Liquefied Natural Gas project has reached its advanced stages and preliminary work has taken off at Finima in the Rivers State where the project will be sited.

The Finima Relocation Committee comprising the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, the Rivers State Government and the Finima Community with its office at Port-Harcourt has been set up to plan the relocation of the inhabitants of Finima.

The committee will be engaged in all matters affecting the welfare of the Finima people including compensation.

It would be recalled that the Bonny LNG Limited reached agreement last February with a group of West European gas companies on the sale and purchase of about 800 million cubic feet per day of Liquefied Natural Gas for a period of 20 years starting from 1984-85 while the United States customers will purchase 800 million cubic feet per day.

The shareholders of Bonny LNG are Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, Shell, British Petroleum, Phillips, AGIP and Elf Aquitaine.

The four United States companies involved will be seeking permission from the US Department of Energy to enable them to purchase their own share of 800 million cubic feet per day.

The European companies have already indicated their willingness to buy off the US companies share should there be any hitch between the US Department of Energy and the four companies. Although the Federal Government has not disclosed how it will finance its share of the project, sources close to the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) hinted that Euro Dollar market will be the last bet.

At a meeting held in Lagos last week, committees were set up to seek the possible solutions to these problems. The Finance Committee will design the financing plan for bilateral and multilateral loans while the Tenders Committee will be engaged in drawing up tenders and all related matters. Another phase of the project gives the NNPC the exclusive right to purchase the gas from all oil companies, treat it before reselling it to the Bonny LNG Limited.

The Bonny LNG Limited will then liquefy the gas before exporting to prospective customers. For this operation 17 to 18 tankers will be required or the tankers could be hired. The NNPC will provide 50 percent of the tankers while other partners will be responsible for the remaining 50 percent.

The NNPC owns 60 percent shares, Shell 10 percent, BP 10 percent, AGIP 7 and 1/2 percent, Phillip 7 and 1/2 percent and Elf 5 percent. Experts have expressed the view that the proceeds from gas will, by the year 2000 exceed the oil revenue. When completed, the Bonny LNG Limited will rank among the world's biggest.

CSO: 4420

AIRLINE'S PASSENGER VOLUME INCREASES

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 12 Aug 80 p 32

[Article by Dapo Ajibola]

[Text]

THE Nigeria Airways carried within a period of nine months, between October 1979 and June this year, a total of 1,374,733 revenue passengers.

When compared with the performance achieved for the same period the previous year, there is an improvement of 340,083 or 32.9 per cent in the number of revenue passengers carried.

Domestic operations which has always been the main booster had 1,188,516 passengers or about 90 per cent of the total passengers carried.

Past analysis showed that out of the 1.4 million passengers carried in 1979 over 80 per cent, that is, 1,230,876 passengers were carried on the domestic routes.

In the international flights, a total of 116,007 passengers were carried while West Coast routes took 72,219. These showed increases of 38.9 per cent and 37.6 per cent respectively over the

figures of the same period the previous year.

A total of 9,500,000 kilograms of cargo were carried by the airline to Nigeria while 648,966 kilograms of cargo were carried out in the previous period.

For the period under review the figures slightly went down, imported cargo were 8,802,488 kilograms while export cargo were 864,245 kilograms.

A reason for this shortfall is not unconnected with the general trend of the economy of the country which showed some slump in business.

One of the known deficiencies of Nigeria Airways is delays in flights. Between January and December 1979 there were 8,916 delays of which fuel and weather were due for 380 and 528 respectively.

Between January and July this year there were 8,028 delays of which fuel caused 217 and weather 258.

It is yet to be known whether the increase in passenger uplift by the airline means increased profit on its earnings.

RAILWAY CORPORATION TO EXPAND FREIGHT ROLLING STOCK

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 5 Aug 80 p 32

[Article by Stanley Egbochukwu]

[Text] The Nigerian Railway Corporation (NRC) plans to acquire 1,450 covered wagons with sliding roof, 350 container flats and 270 brake vans in order to cope with the increasing demand of its freight traffic.

The lack of these inputs have limited the loading level of the corporation to 240 wagons per day. The management estimates that this level could be increased to 350 or even 400 wagons per day by next year.

In January last year the wagon loading of the NRC was of the order of 65 wagons per day. By the end of December last year, nearly 1,000 wagons had been repaired and put into commission, giving the railways a usable fleet of nearly 4,400 out of a total of nearly 6,300 wagons on hand.

Out of a total fleet of 6,300 wagons, 1,960 are open wagons and 2,450 are covered. The remaining are special type of wagons like tank wagons for petroleum products, cattle wagons and departmental wagons which cannot be utilised for moving general traffic.

The management of the NRC explained that the demand pattern is such that more covered wagons are required than are available on the system whereas a sizeable number of open wagons are always available for which there is hardly any demand.

To overcome this imbalance, 100 open coal hopper wagons have been locally covered with steel sheets. These are now utilised for the transportation of wheat in bulk from Apapa Flour Mills to Kano Flour Mills.

The Apapa Flour mills that was earlier loading an average of three wagons a day has now stepped up loading to 18 wagons per day.

The company, in addition, is also loading ten wagons of flour from Apapa to various destinations in the country.

NRC has also acquired 500 tarpaulins for covering open wagons used in loading consignments like fertilisers, cement, jute bales, salt and so on.

It was reported that the Ministry of Agriculture has approved of this arrangement for the movement of their imported fertilisers from Port Harcourt and Apapa to destinations in the North.

The Corporation offered to move 400,000 tonnes of imported fertilisers during the current calendar year.

The Railways has committed itself to various other contracts. For instance, an arrangement has been reached between the Corporation and NEPA for the carriage of all their imported materials like cement, transformers, billets, electrical equipment and so on for the Shiriro Project. This contract means a total of 500,000 tonnes of materials.

Again, with the completion of the Ashaka Railway siding, the Ashaka Cement Company at Bajoga has started moving their cement by rail to Maiduguri and plans have been finished to move additional quantities to Bauxhi and Kaduna.

The transportation of the Peugeot CKD motor parts from Apapa to Kaduna by rail has been stepped up from 24 wagons per day to 50 since March this year when the terminal facilities being built by Peugeot Automobiles (Nigeria) Limited, was ready.

This traffic 's expected to yield an annual revenue of about eight to ten million naira to the Railways.

The participation of the NRC with Inland Containers (Nigeria) Limited on Container terminal operation in Kano will yield a minimum traffic of 500 containers per month.

This will take off this month.

The NRC has undertaken various other innovations and improvisations to improve wagon turnaround and availability.

CSO: 4420

RIVER PORTS, WATERWAY NETWORK PLANNED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 5 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Cyprian Agbo]

[Text]

RIVER ports are being planned for 14 strategic locations along the Creek areas and the major rivers in the country, the Federal Minister for Transport Alhaji Umaru Dikko said in Lagos recently.

He said that his Ministry was mapping out a strategy for moving through the inland waterways up to 5 million tonnes of industrial and capital goods needed for the socio-economic development of the country.

He added that the realisation of these objectives will only be possible if the various inland waterways are developed and become navigable for all types of shipping traffic.

Once that is done, he said, river ports will be built along the river Niger at Onitsha, Idah, Ajaokuta

Baro, Jebba and Yelwa, then on the river Benue at Makurdi, Ibi, Lau, and Yola while on the Creek routes they will be built at Yenagoa, Nembe, Ogu, and Port Harcourt.

The recently announced dredging of the river Niger is believed to be a first step towards the development of those waterways in the formerly partially navigable riverine and Creek areas of the country.

Alhaji Dikko also disclosed that his ministry was determined to integrate all parts of the country into a national transportation grid covering the sea-ports.

He said that this would consist of a regular passenger-cum cargo ferry service to ply first the Lagos-Warri-Port Harcourt coastal areas and later the other riverines.

CSO: 4420

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, TRAINING TO BE STRENGTHENED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 Aug 80 p 5

[Text]

THE Ministry of Science and Technology is to re-organise its extension centres and research institutes.

Making this known in an interview was the Minister of Science and Technology, Dr. Sylvester Ugoh.

According to him, the re-organisation was to give priority to agriculture.

The Minister stated that various measures have been taken to ensure that farmers benefit from the programme.

These measures were revealed by the Minister of Science and Technology, Dr. Sylvester Ugoh in an interview.

The measures, according to him, include the development of high yielding varieties of crops and land;

•The development of

new and better farming implements and;

•A better preservation, system for processing and storage.

Dr. Ugoh said his ministry was taking these measures because the Federal Government placed agriculture on top of its priority list.

He said the extension centres in the northern part of the country were far more superior to those of the south and would be used as models for the eastern parts which at present had none.

The Ahmadu Bello University model noted Dr. Ugoh, would be strengthened while the Agricultural Research School at Ife would have an extension centre.

Dr. Ugoh said his ministry could not embark on most of its projects because the budget had just been approved.

The minister then listed the problems fa-

cing his ministry to include poor staffing, attracting qualified staff and improving the research institutes.

Dr. Ugoh said that he had visited all the 22 research centres and observed that their problems included poor management and lack of understanding of the nature of the job.

Others believed that their work should be only research papers and publications, he added.

The minister said publications would only be useful if they finally reached the primary and secondary users.

He continued, "our extension services must improve so that the result would pass to the people who need them".

He said except this was done, the results of research findings would not reflect in increased agricultural output which was the ultimate aim of the Federal Government.

HIGHER CROP YIELDS PREDICTED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 5 Aug 80 p 3;

[Article by Dapo Ajibola]

[Excerpt]

NIGERIAN farmers are to look forward to a good harvest this year if the present even distribution of rainfall continues.

According to the weather-based crop yield prediction for 1980 cropping season, Northern States are expected to witness higher crop yields this year than the previous years because the tempo of rainfall in these states have been normal.

It is estimated that if there is effective control of the natural hazards such as army-worms and locust as reported from Borno and Gongola States a bumper harvest may be expected from the area.

According to the Meteorological Department, this has

been a normal year and one of those years when seasonal rainfall variation is associated with the Inter-tropical Discontinuity (ITD).

This year the ITD moved further North to cause a little dry-season in the south-western region. Unlike some other years when rainfall in the northern region was below normal, that means the ITD does not penetrate far enough into the Sahelian zone.

When this happens there will be above normal rainfall in the south.

In the first quarter of this year, it was thought that the commencement of the rain in the south and some parts of the central states like Kwara may be heading for poor yield.

Though rainfall is below normal over most parts of the Southern States, the resultant soil-moisture deficiency is not critical enough to affect the good growth of crops.

During the first and second decades (1st-10th) and (11th-20th) of May the following percentage above normal rainfall were recorded in the northern area: 37.5 and 13.3 for Kano, 35 and 73.3 for Zaria, 93.6 and 95 for Katsina, 47.7 and 20 for Bauchi, 62.8 and 41 for Kaduna, 45 and 30 for Jos and 49.6 and 47.6 for Lokoja.

While in the Southern area the rainfall recorded for the same period were below normal, for example Oshodi had 12.6 and 50 respectively, Benin recorded 30 and 101, Ogoja 8.2 and 40.1 and Makurdi 105 and 75.

The June rainfall increased slightly than that of May in the southern states with a short dry spell in the north. By the ten days of July the situation reversed again with more rainfall in north and very little in the south.

It is expected that the hours of sunshine coupled with the adequate distribution of soil moisture, the quality and quantity of crop yields during the first cropping season in the south will be good.

The appearance of large quantity of maize, yam, vegetables and cassava in the market is a good sign.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

DETAILS OF FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY LONG-TERM PLAN GIVEN

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 12 Aug 80 pp 1, 32

[Article by Godfrey Bamawo]

[Text] The Federal Government will spend N4,363.45 million to make Nigeria self-sufficient in food within the next five years and to restore it as an important exporter within the next seven years, if a plan of action to be submitted to the government is accepted.

This was contained in a document titled--"A Food Production Plan for Nigeria"--compiled by the Food Strategic Mission comprising Nigerian and World Bank Consultants.

The report outlined various plans and measures, a package of investment proposals and public policy which could take the country towards this goal.

The recommended incremental food production strategy has as its centrepiece the stimulation of small holders which currently contribute about 97 per cent of gross domestic food supply.

It encouraged the Accelerated Development Area (ADA) Programme as a cornerstone of the proposed small holder production strategy as a compliment of the ADP programme, private sector handling of input procurement and distribution.

Government ministries and parastatals are to divest themselves of these responsibilities in the Fourth Plan period.

It went further to recommend massive Federal Government financial allocations for a rural infrastructure programme, rural feeder roads, on-farm storage and processing facilities, minor irrigation works, rural and urban food market facilities, etc.

Federal allocations for food programmes to states should be within the context of agro-climatological and ecological zones and the nation's food and nutrition priorities.

Other recommendations include the harmonisation and rationalization of input subsidy and pricing schemes in keeping with the need to husband the nation's increasingly scarce resources and an expanded agricultural planning capability especially with respect to project identification, formulation, appraisal, monitoring, budgetary control, evaluation and food policy analysis.

To be able to implement these recommendations, the report emphasised the importance of discipline on the part of the citizenry, the professionals and the political leadership of the agricultural establishment alike to the application of rational criteria in policy formation and implementation that is consistent with democratic government.

Clear, consistent food policies, the report added, would command farmers' confidence and thus elicit the required responses to government's incentives dis-incentives.

Giving some reasons for the poor performance of the agricultural sector, the report blamed population drift from rural to urban areas, thus leaving an aging farm labour force; inadequate and ineffective extension services, inappropriate research support for extension, inadequate rural physical infrastructure, and imbalanced utilisation of available financial and manpower resources.

On raised agriculture, measures, land use according to its natural capabilities; water harvesting, minimum tillage, recycling organic wastes; and providing vegetation cover to check run-off and soil erosion.

"Fertilizer" the report emphasised "holds the key to impressive gains in agricultural production. In the proposed 3.4 million tonnes of foodgrains equivalent by the terminal year (1985) of

the Fourth National Plan, fertilizer is to contribute 1.9 million tonnes".

The report stressed the need to plan a fertilizer security system under which a farmer has easy access to the right type of fertilizer, at the right time, in the right quantity and at a reasonable price. By 1985, farmers would annually require 430,000 of nutrient fertilizer against the expected consumption of 117,000 tonnes in 1979-80.

Policy

"A spectacular increase in fertilizer consumption from low levels (26,900 tonnes in 1974-75, 53,765 tonnes in 1975-76, 117,473 tonnes in 1979-80) to as high as 430,000 tonnes (over 1.23 million tonnes of finished material) needs a planned strengthening of the organisational and physical infrastructure and a dynamic pragmatic fertilizer policy which enables a quick switchover to commercial handling of this vital input," the report added.

The report therefore recommended that an agricultural input supplies corporation be established which functions will include the procurement of the requisite quantities of mineral and other fertilizers, pesticides and other farm inputs from international and domestic markets for distribution

to farmers at designated points to conduct market surveys on input use and input requirements demand, to collate statistics and other information on trade world market trends in agro-inputs.

It also recommended that the corporation should establish, provide, maintain and conduct or otherwise subsidize research, quality control and/or soil testing laboratories.

On farm mechanisation, it stressed that mechanisation policy should encourage the substitution of appropriate forms of mechanical energy for the human muscle which now supplies over 98 percent of energy needs on Nigerian farms.

Decision

The report supports the decision to phase out Tractor Hiring Units (THUs) and makes a detailed proposal on how to assure private sector substitute through a system of area contracts including maintenance and training classes.

It recommended that the focus of mechanisation during the plan period should be the small farmer. Large scale mechanisation schemes have compelling engineering and technical appeals but are of limited relevance for the recommended small holder strategy.

On livestock inputs, the report held that since its objectives were to raise productivity in dairy cattle, beef cattle, pigs, poultry, rabbits, etc., it recommended tsetse fly eradication through aerial spraying and biological control, provision of suitable vaccines for common livestock diseases and epidemics, establishment of pastures and encouragement of mixed farms, establishment of 5 million hectares of grazing reserves in cooperation with state governments and the provision of supply service centres for the multiplication of suitable beef and dairy cattle, the production of grand parent stock for poultry through joint ventures to eventually eliminate the importation of day-old chickens, provision of cold storage facilities especially in the urban areas, and aerial fertilization programme for extensive pasture development.

Inputs

On fishery inputs, it recommended substantial grant subsidies, substantial investments in fishery infrastructural facilities, landing jetties, fishing terminals, storage facilities, outboard engines, nylon nets, hooks, develop canal and riverine communication facilities, provide incentives for private sector manufacture of feeds and other inputs of artisanal fishery and fish farming, provide funds for the development of degree options in fishery production technology, management and economics and thereby ameliorate the acute problem of grossly inadequate skilled fishery manpower.

The report stressed the need for crop storage facilities for stabilising intra-and inter-seasonal supplies of marketable and marketed surpluses of food commodities, providing strategic resources for national contingencies.

Control

On dams and irrigation works, the report recommended substantial Federal Government budget allocation for the development of improved minor irrigation schemes (water lifting pump sets, flood control and water management measures), provision of credit for farmers to purchase pump sets and for the construction of drainage channels and retention lands, creation of additional small-scale irrigation capacity capable of irrigating 30,000 hectares mainly in maize, rice, cowpeas and vegetables, improvement of 180,000 hectares out of the 930,000 hectares under estimated cost of \$100 million.

CSO: 4420

NEW SYSTEM FOR TAXING RENT TO BE APPLIED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 2 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Momodu Yakubu]

[Text]

TENANTS all over the country are to be paying part of their rents to the government.

The new package is to ensure that landlords who are tax-dodgers pay their taxes and rates properly.

With this method in force, it would be possible to know "who owns what house" in the country.

The machinery for bringing the proposal into operation has been set in motion.

A bill, to be known as "Model Tax Law", has been drafted by the Federal Inland Revenue.

It will be submitted to the National Assembly for approval and enactment as soon as it resumes sitting.

The Minister of State, Ministry of Finance, Mr Ademola Thomas, dropped the hint on the new measures in an exclusive interview in Lagos yesterday.

Mr. Thomas revealed that when the law comes into operation, tenants would be mandated to withhold 12 per cent of their gross rent payable to

landlords and pay same to the Inland Revenue.

Tenants should inform the official in whose respect they have paid the 12 per cent.

Private residence tenants would be mandated to pay directly to the Inland Revenue of state in which they live.

Institutions that rent premises from other companies would be mandated to deduct 12 per cent of their gross rent and pay same into the Federal Inland Revenue purse.

Meanwhile, the ministry has concluded arrangement to carry out a nation-wide public enlightenment campaign on tax administration.

Certificate

Mr. Thomas said that tax clearance certificate formula, though effective, could not deal with tax evasion as many wealthy men in the society might have nothing to do that would require them to ask for tax clearance certificates.

BRIEFS

WAZIRI TO QUIT POLITICS--Alhaji Ibrahim Waziri announced yesterday that he was quitting politics for now. "I am going to devote more time to business," the national leader of the Great Nigerian People's Party (GNPP) told newsmen at the Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikaja. He had just returned from Moscow where he watched the finals of the Olympic Games last Sunday. Alhaji Waziri said he was leaving active politics for now to his party's two Governors--Alhaji Mohammed Goni (Borno State) and Alhaji Abubakar Barde (Gongola State). Party officials and legislators would help them run the GNPP, he added. The GNPP leader explained he was going back to business because his party was financed from proceeds of the venture. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 7 Aug 80 p 1]

YOUTH CORPS AGE LIMIT--The Federal Government has re-introduced age limit into the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) scheme. A bill to this effect will soon be presented to the National Assembly by the Federal Ministry of Justice for necessary amendment to the NYSC Decree. The government has also increased the corps members' monthly and feeding allowances during their period of orientation. These details were given in Lagos yesterday by the Minister of Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture, Chief Paulinus C. Amadike, at a Press conference. Under the new measure, degree and H.N.D. holders will now receive N200 a month while N.C.E. holders will get N160. Each corps member is to have N3 a day as allowance instead of N2.50 during orientation. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Aug 80 p 32]

OGUN INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS--A mini-steel factory is soon to be established in Ogun State. The N14 million project is to be a joint venture between the state government and a foreign firm. Announcing this in Abeokuta, the Commissioner for Industries, Mr. Adeyemi Coker, said the location would be based on available infrastructural facilities. Mr Coker also disclosed that arrangements had been completed for the establishment of a wood and pulp factory in the state. The industry which is being planned for Iwopin in Ijebu--East Local Government Area of the state, will provide raw material for the production of exercise books, typing sheets and duplicating papers. On the other hand, the commissioner said a Pepsi-Cola factory was also being planned for the state. Similarly, he added, a pharmaceutical industry as well as a sugar industry were being proposed for establishment in the state.

Mr Coker hinted that another private-owned beer brewing company would soon begin operations in the state. [Text] /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Aug 80 p 2/

KANO LIAISON OFFICER--The Kano State Presidential Liaison Officer, (PLO), Alhaji Lawal Kaita, has said in Kano that payment of compensation had started in the state to persons whose land were acquired for the 2,000 Federal Housing Unit. Alhaji Lawal who made this known while speaking to reporters in his office, said that the payment would be concluded before the end of this month. He said that the Minister for Housing and Environment, Dr. Wahab Dosunmu, would launch the programme of Kazaure immediately after the ramadan period. The PLO stated that 400 three-bedroom units would be constructed in Kano, 250 at Hadejia, 200 at Gumel, 150 at Kazaure and 50 units in each of the remaining 16 local government areas. Alhaji Lawal denied the allegation made against him by the state Commissioner for Home Affairs and Information, Alhaji Mohammed Ahmed Gumel, that he forced open one of the state government quarters and allocated it to a Federal Government official. [Text] /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 11 Aug 80 p 11/

CIVIL VERSUS MILITARY TRAINING--A former registrar of the University of Ibadan, Professor Nathaniel Adamolekun, has spoken of partiality in the training of the nation's armed forces to the detriment of that of the civil servants. Should this trend continue, he warned in Ibadan, the "Khaki boys" would always be tempted to stage a comeback. He was contributing to a symposium on "the public service under the military, the Nigerian experience," organised by the Oyo State Public Service. He attributed the relative longer years of the military in government to the civil servants to match the competence of the military boys. Where a new military officer is immediately rushed through series of trainings for better efficiency, a civil servant may stay in office for 20 years without in-service training, he explained. [Excerpt] /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 Aug 80 p 2/

CSO: 4420

POSSIBLE INTEGRATION OF OPPOSITION INTO GOVERNMENT NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Aug 80 p 1536

[Text]

THERE ARE some indications that the Senegalese political scene is heading towards another of its periodic shifts. The latest episode has been the charges brought against Maître Abdoulaye Wade, the leader of the parliamentary opposition, Parti Démocratique Sénégalais, for the "dissemination of false news of the nature which could damage institutions and the morals of the population". This came soon after his party's boycott of the budgetary session of the National Assembly. The last few months have seen a hardening of Maître Wade's position towards the government.

It has become clear that though President Senghor's Parti Socialiste could continue to rule as a de facto one-party government, it would go very much against the grain of President Senghor's desire to project an image of limited democracy into which certain acceptable political parties are slotted. It is also clear that the present setup — four parties which have to meet certain ideological tags set out in the constitution — has failed to win the support of a number of important political figures.

However, the general political atmos-

phere, now seriously aggravated by the severe economic conditions that prevail in Senegal, might require President Senghor to take much more far-reaching measures. These would include — and it is already widely speculated in Senegal — an attempt to form some kind of national union government comprising not only the Prime Minister, M. Abdou Diouf, who would carry with him a section of the younger but highly placed technicians of the PS, Maître Wade, whose criticism of the government has been one of degree rather than substance, and even, as the rumour goes, M. Mamadou Dia, the country's first Prime Minister who has re-emerged on the political scene after years in detention by writing regularly for *Ande Soppi*, one of the opposition publications.

Given the suitable conditions it is conceivable that President Senghor would be prepared to make the necessary sacrifices to permit the integration of political opposition into government. Certainly circumstances suggest that in the next few months some important decisions in this direction could be in the offing.

ISRAELI DECISION TO ANNEX EAST JERUSALEM CONDEMNED

Victoria NATION in English 6 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The Seychelles Government unconditionally denounced and condemned the Israeli decision to annex Arab East Jerusalem and proclaim that city the unified Jewish capital. It has also expressed total support to the Palestinian Liberation Organisation's request for a meeting of the Security Council on the issue.

In a message addressed to Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, Head of the Political Department of the PLO, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jacques Hodoul said the annexation was a highly provocative act on the part of the Zionist leaders. It proved once again that Israel does not want a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis and is always ready to flaunt resolutions of the UN and the Non-aligned Movement and defy principles of international law in order to trample on the right of the Palestinian people.

"Jerusalem belongs to Palestine and its people. In this respect I wish to convey the full support of the Government of Seychelles for the convening of an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council or any other PLO initiative designed to compel the world community to take necessary action dictated by this most recent Israeli act of provocation against the whole Arab nation," added Mr. Hodoul.

CSO: 4420

PLAN TO DEVELOP OUTER ISLANDS ANNOUNCED

Victoria NATION in English 2 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

A MASSIVE and far-reaching development plan for the outer islands has been announced by Government. Its aims are to encourage people to work and settle on the islands, to increase the nation's food production and expand its fishing industry.

The plan — which will concentrate on five Government-owned islands of Coetivy, Farquhar, Desroches, Astove and Providence — will provide a wide range of projects in the fields of agriculture, fishing, social amenities and communications at a total cost of R. 56,450,000 over the next two years.

The basis of the scheme — which is detailed in the revised National Development Plan officially launched this week — is that the high level of growth in Seychelles over the past decade has been centred on Mahe. Added to this problem of uneven development, the country has a rapidly growing population and corresponding import bill.

To even out development and to make the Republic more self-sufficient in food, the outer island plan is seen not as one or two specific projects but a package of inter-related projects. Thus apart from investment to boost the copra and fishing industries, there will also be rapid development in housing, schools, roads, community centres, water supply and electricity.

All these, plus a major improvement in communications, will encourage people to settle on the islands.

Housing is by far the biggest item in the plan, with R.4 million to be spent this year and R.18 million in 1981 so that each island will have homes for all its workers. Each community centre will have a small clinic and creche.

Though there are regular links by boat, rapid communications have always been a problem since the nearest of the islands, Desroches, is 235 kilometres from Mahe and the most remote, Astove,

is 1,060 kilometres away. Air services are seen as vital to overcome these distances, and this year work will be carried out to upgrade Astove airstrip and build one on Providence.

Farquhar and Coetivy already have airstrips and Desroches will have it airstrip completed in the near future.

These will be backed up with a telecommunications system and navigational aids.

On the production side there will be heavy spending on improving the coconut plantations, on fishing boats,

fish stores and cold storage units, livestock development and small artisanal oil crushers.

It is hoped that not only will food production be boosted, but also the country's foreign exchange earnings increased from exports from products of these islands.

Apart from the essential social amenities, all the remaining investments will be directly productive. It is estimated that future revenue from the five islands will be around R. 10 million ~~per~~ a rate of return on invested of 15 per cent.

CSO: 4420

SEYCHELLES

DETAILS ON NEW STATE ASSURANCE CORPORATION GIVEN

Victoria NATION in English 6 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The insurance of Government property, the lives of civil servants and Government schemes and projects is but part of the service soon to be offered by the new insurance parastatal, the State Assurance Corporation, which came into operation on August 1.

However the Corporation will not open its doors for business until September 1--a year after its formation was started.

Mrs Martha Rene, the acting general manager of the SAC, pointed out that the Government has a very large number of properties, such as buildings, machinery and land, that have not been insured up to now. It is essential that such property be insured against any losses that may arise, she added.

So from September to December last year every Government department was visited and discussions held with Ministers and other senior officials on the subject. Meetings were also held with local insurance representatives, insurance company registrars and the business community to explain to them Government's intention.

The plan for the Corporation was also presented to the head offices of local insurance companies, which were not only very receptive to the idea but also offered to train staff.

According to the State Assurance Corporation of Seychelles Act, assented to by President Rene recently to set the venture moving, the SAC will insure land, sea or air property belonging to the Seychelles Government and insure against the loss of lives or liabilities that Government may suffer through negligence, nuisance, trespass or under contract.

Loss of profits, reduction in production and turnover and loss of earnings brought about through fire, accident or any other danger insured against will also be covered.

For example SAC may insure not only the houses under Government housing schemes to safeguard against the loss of buildings, but also the occupants against accident and so on. In fact, the Corporation is advising the Housing Division to include insurance clauses in future housing loans,

Mrs. Rene said that at the beginning SAC will not insure private individuals, firms or their properties

"We will insure purely Government properties, buildings, liabilities and so on," she stressed

Apart from the insurance side SAC will also be involved in other related business. It can act as agents, brokers, operate clubs in connection with insurance, open branches and take in re insurance from anywhere in the world

The reinsurance of local insurance companies with the Corporation has been made compulsory by law and this will begin as soon as the SAC's doors open in September. The rate will be 20 per cent of every policy issued in Seychelles, increasing to 25

per cent over a period. This will not only help the Corporation get started but also follows the pattern in all other developing countries launching similar ventures

In recognition for passing part of their business to SAC, the reinsured local companies will receive a commission of 27½ per cent.

Mrs. Rene then explained that while the Corporation's prime function will be to insure Government and parastatal business of all classes, if any other insurance company quotes better terms in respect of parastatal businesses SAC may have to review its terms to meet the competition

In due course the company will also cover group life and pensions for both the Government and private sectors and individual life insurance

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

SOVIET EXHIBIT--An exhibition of books and photographs of the 1980 Olympic Games, organised by the Soviet Embassy, was opened yesterday morning by the Principal Secretary for Youth and Community Development, Mr. Ralph Adam at the Carnegie Hall, Victoria. The exhibition, which has been described as a sign of Soviet-Seychellois friendship shows photographs of the Moscow Olympic complex and the many athletes who participated. A special section is devoted to the Seychellois athletes who are due back in the Republic today. [Excerpt] [Victoria NATION in English 6 Aug 80 p 2]

YOUTH DELEGATION TO ALGERIA--Eight overjoyed militants of the Young Pioneer movement left Seychelles last night to represent their country at the 7th International Friendship Camp at Ain El Turk (Oran), Algeria. The camp opens tomorrow and will run up to August 25. The Pioneers who were selected by the Department of Youth of their high leadership quality are Laura Mussard, Valerie Jumeau, Valerie Bresson, Bernadette Bonne, Roland Barbe, Ronny Renaud, Georges Aichev and Jean Quatre. They are accompanied by the instructor Marcel Valentin. Among those present at the airport to wish them "Bon Voyage," was the Principal Secretary in the Department of Youth and Community Development Mr. Ralph Adam who gave some last-minute advice. He told them that they were going on an important mission and were representing their country as ambassadors. He explained to them how important it was to show their best and demonstrate to other young people from other countries what Seychelles really was. He also advised them to take the opportunity to learn and share their knowledge with the other young people. The children themselves said they were very happy and ready to share with other youngsters what they knew. They are going to introduce Seychelles at the international camp through a varied programme of national dances and games, poems, songs and other exhibitions. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 4 Aug 80 p 17]

IMF OFFICIAL VISITS--The Head of the Budget Division of the International Monetary Fund, Mr John Huddleston, who is presently on a private tour of Africa and the islands of the Indian Ocean, on Tuesday had a brief meeting with the Head of State, President France Albert Rene. The talks centred on Seychelles' prospective membership of the World Bank and the proposal to seek the Bank's help in the financing of the East Coast Road Project.

Mr. Huddleston thinks the project is a marvellous idea. Mr. Huddleston says the relationship between Seychelles and the IMF are quite good, adding that there has been general agreement on policy between the IMF and the Seychelles Government. The Budget and Planning Division is responsible for the administrative expenses of the IMF and for planning of the internal running of organisation and for its general overall efficiency. /Text/ /Victoria NATION in English 7 Aug 80 p 1/

R & D COUNCIL--Research is to be stepped up into ways of developing Seychelles for the benefit of its people as a result of new legislation that has now come into force. Under an Act passed by the People's Assembly at its recent session and now given Presidential assent, a National Research and Development Council has been set up to co-ordinate all research in the Republic. The Council will Advise Government on a national research and development policy, including general planning and assessing the funds that will be necessary. It will also make sure that the results of research are applied in a practical way for the advancement of the nation and the people's welfare. With the powers given it by the Act, the Council will be able to initiate research itself and monitor existing projects. An important part of its work will also be to keep an eye on research going on around the world that may be relevant to the development of Seychelles and to publish any such findings. To help in this task, good relations will be kept up with corresponding research and development organisations in other countries. /Text/ /Victoria NATION in English 7 Aug 80 p 1/

UPPER VOLTA

RESTRAINT MARKED 20TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Aug 80 p 1574

[Text] Upper Volta had little reason to celebrate its twentieth anniversary of independence with particular joy, a correspondent writes. In his address to the nation on the occasion, President Lamizana merely underlined the degree to which Upper Volta has come to depend on foreign aid for survival, and the effects this foreign aid has on domestic affairs: "Despite numerous handicaps which have faced us from the beginning, we have set up an economic and social framework, made plans for the future and developed an image of Upper Volta which is a proof success and of what we can achieve if we work hard. It is true that we have been receiving larger and larger amounts of assistance from the multilateral aid organisations, as well as from friendly countries, some of which have increased their assistance to us substantially. But for this aid to continue we must ensure that our public behaviour constitutes an encouragement to those helping to promote our development. In this regard, the reputation for hard work, serious-mindedness and tenacity by our hard working people has always attracted the admiration and respect of all objective observers." He went on to refer to the "suicidal consequences of certain political and trade union practices."

The President made a firm appeal for dialogue especially in a time when Upper Volta is afflicted by inflation and growing energy costs. He reserved particular criticism for the state companies which he said have drained the nation's coffers of millions of francs. "It is true that the problem of state companies and enterprises is universal but this problem has assumed alarming proportions in our country. This being the case, there is no reason why cadres of the companies and enterprises whose accounts show a debit balance should live above the means at the disposal of their establishments. I will therefore take all the necessary measures to restore sanity." "Now more than in 1960," the President concluded, "Upper Volta has a sacred responsibility to retain its position in the community of nations."

NATION'S HOUSING NEEDS, PROBLEMS STUDIED

Long Waiting Lists

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Aug 80 pp 1, 7

[Text]

IN Johannesburg, the capital of apartheid South Africa, the teeming mass of millions of exploited black workers live in the sprawling south-west township of Soweto.

Soweto has a lot in common with Zambia's squatter areas which have sprung up since independence. The areas are all characterised by squalor and lack of decent amenities.

Fortunately enough, the people of 'Zambia compounds' as these places are invariably called, have not taken a leaf out of the Soweto uprisings and stoned to death Zambia civic leaders and other Government officials.

There is a serious housing problem in Zambia. This fact cannot be glossed over even by the most glib including UNIP realists.

For instance, no lesser an official than Party Secretary-General Mr Mainza Chona admitted recently that there were more than 100 000 people on the waiting lists for houses maintained by the various local authorities.

These waiting lists continue to swell as the rural-urban drift continues. And according to the projections contained in the Third National Development Plan (TNDP) there

should be a national housing bank created with an initial capital outlay of K243 million.

This would attempt to provide an additional 415,000 housing units to partly meet Zambia's housing requirements.

So far, the national housing bank remains to be what it is — a plan — and there are no indications that something is being done to set it up.

And in Lusaka this week, the managing director of the Zambia National Housing Authority, Dr David Simonda, was complaining that the Government should set up a ministry of housing and construction.

This, he said, would carry out research into Zambia's housing requirements and identify the needs of the construction industry.

"At the moment neither of these sectors have a parent ministry, a situation which will be aggravated by the decentralisation of Government administration," he said.

Creation of such a ministry would give greater clarity in the functions and responsibilities of the NHA and the Ministry of Works and Supplies.

The construction industry would then be adequately regulated and better attention would be paid to the

veering problems of supply and related costs.

According to estimates by the United Nations, at least six to eight per cent of a developing country's Gross National Product (GNP) should be devoted to the production of housing services. Zambia's record in this respect has been found by the UN to be disappointing.

While it has been established that vast sums of money have been sunk into grandiose glamour conference halls and other similar projects like the Findeco House, apparently little has been spent on housing. The UN, for instance, has estimated that less than two per cent of Zambia's GNP is spent on housing.

This situation, according to UN experts, has been reflected by the fact that less than two or three dwellings for 1,000 people are constructed a year.

All this means that the problem of squatter areas will continue to haunt the country. Dr Simonda says that "in addition to its backlog of housing requirements, Zambia's position is rendered even worse by the fact that it has one of the highest population growth rates in Africa."

The population was pegged at 5.6 million in the middle of last year. Out of this figure there is a total urban population of 1.4 million while the rural population stands at 2.3 million.

Studies by the National Commission for Development and Planning show that there is an urgent need to replace, during the next five years, more than 272,000 units of existing pole and dagga houses in the rural areas which have an average life span of ten years.

To try and tackle the housing problem a total of K82.25 million has been set aside in 1980 for housing development. The scheme will be financed by the Government parastatal companies as well as from borrowings from the private sector.

In general, it has been admitted that the amounts involved are not adequate to have an impact in improving the situation. On the other hand the bone of contention seems to be that the Government must set strict directives to the National Housing Authority and other Government agencies to build houses for the "poor". At the moment it is felt they do not.

A good example of this are the Kabwata housing estates built by the National Housing Authority. The rents are high. Currently the NHA is also constructing new estates in Ibex Hill, Lusaka, where approximately 500 high cost houses will be erected.

Salvation

For the man who lives in Zambia's "Soweto", the home ownership scheme is supposed to be his salvation. This follows directives contained in the housing policy of the Second National Development Plan which forbade local authorities to construct houses for rent.

Minister of State for Decentralisation, Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula, said in Parliament this week that this policy still stood because councils throughout the country had been dogged with problems of collecting rents from tenants who fell into arrears.

It was to overcome this problem that the Government introduced the home ownership scheme.

What it aimed to do was encourage tenants to buy the council houses. But, four years after the scheme was mooted, it is not clear whether its objectives have been met.

One of the problems is that individuals have found it difficult to obtain loans from financial institutions. To overcome this, the local authorities have recommended that home ownership scheme areas should be declared statutory housing areas.

Sold

"It is known by local authorities that have built houses for sale that, in fact, very few individuals were able to buy them," Lusaka mayor, councillor Simon Mwewa said.

In the circumstances, most of the houses are being sold to firms, which defeats the objectives of encouraging home ownership.

Overall it has been accepted by Government planners that the performance of the housing sector during the Second National Development Plan had been far from being "satisfactory" and that there had been substantial shortfalls in meeting its projections notably in the site and service sector.

The primary objective of the plan had been to meet the "housing needs of low income earners" through the provision of fully serviced plots. The target set out was to provide 67,000 serviced plots throughout the country.

However, by the end of 1976 only 8,000 dwelling units had been completed on site and service schemes throughout the country, which was substantially lower than had been envisaged.

The poor performance had been attributed to organisational, financial and legal complexities. And according to national commission officials the squatter upgrading scheme has also been a lacklustre showing.

The SNDP provided an allocation of K5 million for the upgrading of squatter dwellings and for the provision of basic services to squatter areas. Up to last year only K1.6 million had been spent on such work.

An ambitious squatter upgrading exercise was the one carried out in Lusaka by the housing project with the assistance of the World Bank. The project was launched in 1974 to upgrade the major squatter compounds and provide 4,400 serviced plots in Lusaka at a total cost of K26.5 million.

The financial arrangements were that 50 per cent of the money would come from the World Bank and the other 50 per cent from the central government with UNICEF contributing K2 million.

Its aim was to bring decent facilities to more than 200,000 people who live in Lusaka squatter areas. So far, although the project will be coming to an end this year, it is evident that it has had little impact on the community. This is evidenced by the new squatter areas which are daily mushrooming in the capital.

According to official Government thinking, the public must accept that in a situation of limited resources people must learn to save to build their own houses. But inflation seems to be the inhibiting factor.

In 1977, for instance, the cost of 100 cement blocks was K25. Early this year this had shot up to K45 while the cost of a lorry load of sand in the same period increased from K35 to K90.

Some people have suggested that a radical solution would be for the Government to impose a ceiling on how much rent a private landlord can charge as is the case with local authorities.

Supportive action could be negating the trek to towns by developing the rural area.

Lusaka Shortage 'Pathetic'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

LUSAKA council has informed Zambia Police "there is nothing" it could do to help solve a serious housing shortage which could badly mar police efforts in combating increased crime in the capital.

Director of Housing and Social Services Mr Robert Kamuhuzi has confirmed the police were facing a "housing problem".

"I have been approached by senior police officers to try to assist with housing," he said in Lusaka this week.

The police "wanted to increase the force in view of the rise in crime in the city."

Inspector-General of Police Mr Crispin Katukula said yesterday he was "not aware" of such plans.

Mr Kamuhuzi painted a gloomy picture of the general housing situation in the capital with a population of more than half a million people.

● An acute shortage of office and housing accommodation has hit Siavonga resulting in some senior Government workers living in messengers' and servants' quarters and others squatting in a shanty township.

District secretary for the area, Mr Petro Mbewe, attributed the shortage to the return of workers who had fled the sub-boma at the peak of Rhodesian liberation war.

The shortage was because of the fact that no single house for civil servants had been built there since 1976.

Mr Mbewe reported that as a result some police officers were living in quarters for messengers and servants.

Among those who have let their servants' quarters to police officers is assistant district secretary, Mr Goodson Mwamba. He described the housing shortage as pathetic.

Mr Mbewe and Mr Mwamba added that the housing problem had been aggravated by the eviction of some senior officers employed by various Government departments from houses belonging to Kariba North Bank.

BANK OF ZAMBIA GIVES A GLOOMY FORECAST FOR ECONOMY

Despite BALPA Surplus

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Bank of Zambia has forecast a gloomy picture for the country's economy and warned of uncertainty and continued weakness this year.

According to the bank's annual report for 1979 just released although there were signs of growth in the economy, it would continue to be weak because of the poor harvest and a static mining industry.

Despite a balance of payment surplus representing a sharp turn-around of K417 million from the deficit of K258 million recorded in the previous year, the economy was still in trouble.

"The economy of the country was largely dependent on a satisfactory performance of its export sector which in turn is directly linked to the levels of economic activity in industrial countries," the report says.

The importation of maize this year would not only create strain on existing transport routes, but would exacerbate the balance of payments problems.

Despite anticipated good yields in other crops, sporadic rains would depress the expected maize harvest, it adds.

Imbalance

"Maize, having the largest weight in the total agricultural output will make the country once again experience a supply demand imbalance for the crop."

This in turn would call for further imports of maize which would be more difficult to fulfil than was the case last year.

The mining industry, the report says, was unlikely to provide the needed stimulus for growth, adding that there was a general weakness in the primary sector of the economy.

According to the report, real output by this industry would be static while foreign exchange earnings from mineral exports would continue to be inadequate.

The bank suggests that with the scarcity of foreign exchange and the unpredictable weather conditions, the stance of fiscal and monetary policies this year should continue to be in the interest of minimising inflationary pressures and assuring a sound base for resumption of growth in the future.

The performance of the agricultural industry had shown a persistent downward trend for the past three years in real terms and at current prices.

From a real growth rate of 6.3 per cent recorded in 1976, agricultural production rose by only 0.8 per cent and 0.5 per cent the following year and 1978 respectively.

Agricultural production recorded a marked decline of 9.2 per cent. Over the four year period between 1976 and last year, agricultural output had registered a negative

average annual real growth rate of 0.4 per cent.

"Analysis of agricultural production at current prices reveals a similar trend.

"The rate of growth of the agricultural output at current values which had been as high as 32.4 per cent in 1976 decelerated to 17.6 per cent in 1977 before slowing down further to 11.3 per cent in 1978.

"The Gross Domestic Product of the agricultural sector during the 1978/1979 season went up by 4.8 per cent, bringing the average annual rate of growth in current prices to 16.5 per cent during the past four years."

The contribution of agriculture to real GDP during the year under review amounted to 11.2 per cent, representing no change from 1977 and 1978.

The main constraints in the rural development drive had largely been marketing.

Despite the streamlining of Namboard in 1978, the financial arrangements affecting this and other marketing bodies had led to severe liquidity problems which, in turn, had inhibited successful operations of these bodies.

"The case of Namboard is further aggravated by the fact that any losses it incurs have by law to be covered by the Government. This encourages gross inefficiency.

On energy, the bank said production of electricity improved from 7881.8 million KWH in 1978 to 8526.8 million KWH.

Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) recorded an operating profit of K9.2 million. But when financial charges amounting to K16.2 million are taken into account, the result is an overall loss of K7.5 million as against a net profit of K5.7 million recorded in the preceding year.

Lusaka Show Emphasis Hit

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

WITH the onset of "operation food production" the concept of the just ended Zambia agricultural and commercial show in Lusaka should be put into its proper perspective.

Before the event recedes into the mists of time we need to ask what it signified and achieved.

It was good to see a number of new stands. The Americans were there for the first time and they scooped the coveted trophies for having the best international stand and the best exhibit on show.

A lot of trouble was taken to enhance the appearance of old stands. This was despite the gloomy economic climate and it speaks much for the vitality of the show and the work it is doing.

The Bank of Zambia report on this page paints a very gloomy picture of Zambia's economy saying that it will continue to be weak and that further imports of maize will be difficult to get.

So in what way did the show serve the nation's economic need to get the agricultural revolution

moving? The emphasis of the show was clearly on the needs of the big farmers.

But there are many energetic Zambians who would take up farming on a small scale given the right advice and encouragement.

But they could find neither at the show. The village industry stand showed some on display right enough, but there was no advice or guidance on how a young hopeful farmer might obtain credit to buy them.

Unless our growing population is going to starve, our even more rapidly growing urban population needs to be brought into food production, even if only on a modest allotment.

But there was no advice and know-how to be found for them at the show. There were no fruit trees for sale nor leaflets explaining how to care for them.

None of this is by way of criticising the show organisers whose plan-

ning and preparation was as meticulous and efficient as ever.

Rather it is a question to those parastatal and Government ministries involved in food production. They need to think hard and plan ahead for the needs of the small farmer and the urban gardener.

It was good that more than 100,000 people visited the show. But how many of them came away with an orange tree or a banana shoot to plant? As we had predicted most of them just ambled by aimlessly.

Next time, the show organisers must print clearly marked maps of the show grounds to be issued freely at the gates, and put up more signposts to help people find their way around.

Alas! The Chinese stand was a great disappointment as all its cheap exhibits were sold to one business house instead of to the many anxious individual show goers.

DEBATE TO CONSTITUTIONALIZE DEFENSE-SECURITY POST REPORTED

MPs Still Divided

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 7 Aug 80 p 1

/Text/

THE DEBATE to constitutionalise the post of Secretary of State for Defence and Security entered its second day yesterday with MPs still divided on whether or not to support the creation of the post.

While some MPs supported the Bill and others gave conditional support, some MPs rejected it outright, saying it was unnecessary and must be shelved to avoid a division in the House.

Mrs Mavis Muyunda (Katuba) supported the Bill and called on leaders appointed to top positions to execute their responsibilities honestly and seriously instead of abusing their authority by undermining others.

She dispelled fears that the creation of the post would bring about tribal divisions, adding that no tribe was more powerful than the other.

And Mr Alexi Mwanangombe (Lukulu) also supported the Bill and urged fellow backbenchers to do the same because, he said, key posts must be balanced and not monopolised by one province.

He said before the Bill was presented in Parliament, the question of whether or not to create the post was fully discussed at the last National Council and most delegates, including MPs, supported the idea.

Mr Benjamin Chipango (Kabompo) said Parliament should not contaminate the constitution by creating a post which would be equivalent either to the post of Prime Minister or of Secretary General of the Party.

"All matters relating to defence and security must be vested in the President and nobody else," he said, adding that if the Bill was passed, the House would create ambiguity in the discharge of duties of the Prime Minister and the Secretary-General of the Party.

Mr Chipango said if the Bill was in fact passed, there must be assurance that the Secretary of State for Defence and Security would be directly answerable to the President.

Mr John Kalenga (Mwinilunga West) said it would be wrong for the Government to create posts simply to please

or maintain people from a certain area. He wondered why defence and security arms of the Government were dominated at the top by people from one province.

But Mr Webster Lamba, (Kahulushi) took a strong exception to this line of debate. He expressed surprise that tribal issues were being discussed in the House.

"In my constituency, I was elected by people from various provinces. Issues of tribalism are very delicate. Even in the province I come from, we are neutral people. We don't believe in tribalism. It is my conviction that we are discussing a person here and this is very bad," he said.

Mr Francis Walinkonde (Kasama) said the defence and security forces had been infiltrated by the country's enemies and criminals and that it was because of this that the notorious terrorist Adamson Mushala and the Lusaka Strangler had not yet been arrested.

"Instead of discussing this Bill, we should have been discussing ways and means of improving the security situation in the country.

"We have failed to track down Mushala and the Lusaka Strangler because criminals must have contacts in the security forces. They are so well-informed about what the police and the security forces are doing that they manage to escape," he said.

Mr Walinkonde submitted that only the President should have constitutional powers over defence and security matters of the nation.

But Mr Titus Mukupu (Kawambwa), said the creation of the post could lead to the Government being "extremely top heavy," adding that this could slow down decision making to the detriment of army operations.

He said he saw no need for the post as long as the country still retained the portfolio of Minister of Defence. "If we start creating super MCC or ministerial posts, there will be no end to it."

The Constitution is a "sacred document which must not be changed or chopped at the whims or desires of certain individuals," he said, adding that the post was aimed at creating the rank of deputy prime minister and appeasing a powerful pressure group.

"I do hope that the Prime Minister will not force a division in this House and will do the right thing which is to withdraw the Bill."

Expressing similar sentiments, Mr Sebastian Kapalu (Livingstone) said "playing about with the Constitution may result in citizens doubting the credibility of the leadership."

He added: "We cannot base our decisions only on the present leadership. We should therefore, mould a constitution which should be useful, effective and serve the interests of the people even after we are long gone."

Mr Rex Natala (Bweengwa) also attacked the Bill, saying he saw no need for creating such a post at a time when the security situation was not so serious.

The MP requested leaders to concentrate on ways and means of easing the country's present economic difficulties because there was nothing to be gained from the post of State Secretary for Defence and Security. "Why are we trying to create this peculiar post?" he asked.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Daniel Lisulo yesterday criticised lazy and incompetent workers in the public sector who failed to carry out their responsibilities satisfactorily.

Mr Lisulo said this in Parliament when he told the House that he was unable to answer a question from a backbencher because officers who were supposed to furnish him with the answer had not done so.

He failed to answer a question from Mr Wynter Chabala (Chipili) who wanted to know results of feasibility studies on the proposed sugar plantation in Kawambwa.

The Prime Minister said he was embarrassed for being unable to answer the question, but added: "To err is human." He assured the House that he had instructed officers from his office to get the required answer.

And Minister of State for Legal Affairs and Solicitor General, Mr Gibson Chigaga told Parliament that there were 18 non-Zambians employed in the Judicial Department.

Four are judges, two accountants, two High Court Commissioners, four resident magistrates and six secretaries.

The minister said the expatriates were from Britain, Sri Lanka, India, Guyana, Uganda, Ghana and South Africa.

He was answering Mr Namushi Namuchana (Liuwa), who wanted to know how many Zambians are employed in the Judicial Department, the positions they were holding and their countries of origin.

Musuka Plea

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 8 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Minister of State for Defence, Mr Otema Musuka, has warned that the nation will be heading for chaos if Parliament remained divided during the debate on the Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Bill.

Mr Musuka also expressed shock and surprise at the tribalistic way some backbenchers were debating the Bill which aims to constitutionalise the office of the Secretary of State for Defence and Security.

The minister singled out Mr Daniel Munkombwe (Choma) whom he said had suddenly changed colours. He did not elaborate.

Making his contribution to the debate on Wednesday, Mr Musuka said that to advocate for tribalism "is to tell the nation that we are heading for chaos."

"Many backbenchers during the debate have concerned themselves with tribalism instead of looking at the Bill itself. This element of tribal debate is a negative approach to the nation's problems," he told the House.

Mr Albert Limbo (Sinjembela) supported the bill and said it should be passed because it would help consolidate the defence and security of the country.

He, however, attacked the Government for placing the security of the country in the hands of men coming from one province, adding: "This could be the reason three-quarters of the girls killed by the strangler are from one province."

Mazabuka MP, Mr Simon Maambo, said the Defence Forces should remain in the hands of President Kaunda instead of giving powers to somebody else who might later lock up all the ministers and members of the Central Committee.

LSO: 4420

IMPROVEMENT OF PARASTATAL SECTOR DISCUSSED

Training Program Needed

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Aug 80 p 5

[Text]

RAPID development in the parastatal sector could only come about if an effective manpower training programme was drawn up, Indeco managing director, Mr Lishomwa Muuka, has said.

Mr Muuka says in a brochure that rapid advancement of workers through training and other processes could help Zambianisation and promote efficiency.

The brochure contains information on 16 different programmes making up a total of 24 courses for the financial year ending March 31, 1981.

The programmes were drawn up by the manpower development and training department of Indeco and were designed for all levels of staff from receptionists to chief executives.

Mr Muuka says: "Training and manpower development has for many years been an important facet of Indeco's preoccupations in its efforts to meet broad national objectives in general and the company's objectives in particular."

The management recognised that training and development of skills were fundamental to Indeco's efficient and profitable running, and it was a primary factor of prosperity which was essential to the development of its employees who were the company's most important and expensive asset, Mr Muuka says.

Outlining the overall objectives of the group's training efforts, the group manpower development and training manager, Mr Sandford Mulundika, says the programmes would among other things help staff perform their functions efficiently and profitably.

The programmes would also update the knowledge and skills of staff at all levels in addition to reviewing functional operations.

INDECO Study Praised

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial]

INDECO must be congratulated for recognising the need for an effective training and manpower development programme for all levels of staff from receptionists to chief executives.

Our only hope is that the 24 courses it has designed will not be haphazard and hazardous, but that training will be integrated and not centralised if it is to achieve positive results.

Three things are clear in any industry. Firstly, not everybody can get to the top. Secondly, no supervisor or manager can be trained effectively away from the work environment.

Thirdly, the possession of a college diploma or a university degree cannot guarantee success as a supervisor or manager.

Their possession ought to help the right type of individual to have a good grounding. But there is a big gap between that knowledge and the needs of commerce and industry.

Those needs, so different from the stability of the civil service, can be acquired only by experience.

One of the many reasons why American industry is so efficient and profitable is the close attention paid to professional management techniques. Another is that skills are passed on by seniors to their juniors.

Our parastatals employ many highly skilled and brilliant Zambians. These owe the chance they were given to exercise their latent abilities to UNIP's decision to put the Zambian economy into Zambian hands.

Hence the many university graduates now in key positions in industry and commerce. We also have many Zambian accountants, pilots, engineers, journalists and many others.

That they are gaining materially is how things should be. But they must look at their jobs from two vital angles. One is their duty to themselves and their families and the other is to the nation.

Dedication to their duties should ensure a steady ascent up the promotion ladder. The money re-

wards will then benefit their families.

But the nation can only benefit in the long run if higher skills are passed on to the young and less experienced.

The mark of a good manager is that he recognises ability in his juniors and encourages and builds on that ability.

The bad manager is one who tries to squash the bright juniors whom he sees as a threat to his own lofty position.

Zambia does not need that type of senior executive in her parastatals, but the type which recognises that the nation will only progress if skills and knowledge are widespread.

Even in our traditional society the concept that the older people passed on their knowledge and expertise to the young ones was accepted. So it must be today in a different environment.

CSO: 4420

'WINEGATE SCANDAL' COMPENSATION APPROVED

Payment to SA Company

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 9 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

PARLIAMENT yesterday approved nearly K½ million for the Government to pay a South African company as compensation for exporting 10,000 cases of wine to Member of Parliament for Mwinilunga West, Mr John Kalenga.

Minister of State for Finance, Mr Jameson Kalaluka, told the House that the wines were illegally imported by Frank and Hirsch (Mr John Kalenga) without import licence thereby causing an infringement on the Laws of Zambia.

"We, therefore, need K227,875 to meet claims made on the State by Primae Milling Company of South Africa," he said.

Mr Kalenga, who was in the House when Mr Kalaluka told Parliament what the money was required for, just burst into laughter when the "Winegate" scandal surfaced again.

In early January this

year, a shroud of secrecy surrounded who owned the 10,000 cases of wine confiscated at the Lusaka International Airport. Airport sources said then that a prominent businessman and politician were responsible for importing the beverage.

A South African air freight charter company with a Boeing 707 jet is said to have been contracted to deliver the wine in five round trips costing about K22,000 per trip from Johannesburg.

However, three months later, President Kaunda at a State House Press conference let the cat out of the bag when he announced that the man behind the "Winegate" scandal was none other than Mr Kalenga, Mr.

The Presidents said then that police were investigating the case and that the law would take its course.

Dr Kaunda dismissed claims in certain quarters that some cases of corruption were being buried, adding, "This matter was looked into by lawyers. The law is going to take its course."

The wine cases believed to be worth more than a K 1 million if retailed in the country were imported last Christmas.

Before the case could even be brought into court, the Government gave the greenlight to the Central and Tender Board to advertise in the Press the sale by tender of all the 10,000 cases to any "interested persons."

By police and the Special Investigating Team on Economy and Trade (SITET) officers were reportedly disappointed by the move because the wine which could have been used as evidence in prosecuting those who had brought it into the country illegally was being disposed off without the case being brought before a court of law.

According to reliable sources within SITET, investigations had been completed into the case and that whoever was responsible for bringing in the contraband should have appeared in court for smuggling and importing goods without an import licence.

Last May, Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr Chad Kawamba, said in an interview that he was still awaiting the docket on Mr Kalenga which implicates him in the wine scandal.

Mr Kawamba said he would inquire from the Ministry of Home Affairs on the matter.

However, two months later, Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Wilfred Phiri, came up with a startling announcement that the "Winegate" scandal in which Mr Kalenga was implicated had now been closed.

Mr Phiri did not reveal the reasons which had led to the closure of the "Winegate" scandal.

Meanwhile, ZANA reports that Mr Phiri yesterday presented the long awaited Corrupt Practices Bill to Parliament.

The Bill seeks to provide for the establishment of the Anti Corruption Commission, repeal the provisions of the Penal Code relating to corrupt practices and to make comprehensive provision for the prevention of corruption.

The Bill went through the first reading while second reading will be made at a later stage.

Chiluba Raps Government, Party

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 11 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Frank Chalwa]

[Text]

ZAMBIA "Congress" of Trade Unions (ZCTU) chairman Mr Fredrick Chiluba yesterday lashed out at the Party and its Government for failing to punish "the big people" who engineered the illegal importation of 10,000 cases of wine into the country from South Africa.

Mr Chiluba charged in Ndola that it was grossly unfair for the authorities to let those responsible for this misdeeds to go scotfree instead of being punished in accordance with the laws of the land.

Reacting to a Government announcement that Zambia would pay a South

African company nearly K2 million as compensation for the wine which was imported from South Africa by a Member of Parliament and later confiscated by the Government. Mr Chiluba said he "failed to understand what had happened to the profits from the auction sale of the contraband."

The nation has been anxiously waiting for Government to expose the big fish behind the importation of the wine.

"As a citizen, I am bound to question the morality of our dealings. Why must we pay for the wine whose colour we did not see? Does crime differ on who commits it? I am told that everybody is innocent

until proved guilty. If the people involved in the winegate were not guilty, why was the wine auctioned?" he asked.

Mr Chiluba said that sweeping dirt under the carpet as evidenced by the winegate affair was breaking the moral fibre of the Zambian society.

"First, we had the emeralds business, for which we declared amnesty and I don't know what we have achieved out of that amnesty except to allow those who had the stones to dispose of them."

And he added: "Who was behind this dealing, any way? Some may laugh and of course the people of Zambia are also laughing.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

RELIABLE TRANSPORTATION LACKING--Lack of reliable transport is hampering the smooth administration of business operations in parts of the Northern Province, it was learned in Chingola yesterday. The transport problem has been attributed to alleged irregular deliveries of petrol by Shell and BP and Total. According to the Zambia National Council of Commerce and Industry (ZNCCI) vice-chairman, Mr Vincent Kalasa, places badly hit are Nakonde, Isoka and Chinsali. "This state of affairs has resulted in many businessmen having empty shop-shelves. It is handicapping the farming activities in these areas," Mr Kalasa said. The ZNCCI leader appealed to the Party and its Government to allow NIEC Stores and the Zambia National Wholesale in the affected areas to assume the responsibility of retailing fuel apart from clothing and foodstuffs. /Text/ /Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 7 Aug 80 p 2/

NDOLA ROADS 'BAD'--Copperbelt Member of Central Committee Mr. Shadreck Soko, yesterday asked the Public Works Department (PWD) in Ndola to maintain feeder roads in Ndola's peri-urban areas to facilitate the marketing of farm produce. Mr. Soko said this when he toured the Kavv farming area to inspect farm and other projects. He described the roads in the area as bad and an impediment to the programme. Mr. Soko said the feeder roads in the area are important for the marketing of farm produce.--ZANA /Text/ /Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 7 Aug 80 p 2/

NO MARKET FOR FRUITS--Fruits worth thousands of Kwacha are rotting at Mazuka farm in Chief Moya, Choma district, because there is no reliable market. Owner of the farm, Mr William Sikalungwe, said yesterday oranges, nuts, bananas and lemons were rotting because there are no customers to buy the fruits. Mr Sikalungwe, who has 2,000 banana trees, 110 orange trees and several nuts and lemon trees, said every year his fruits go bad due to lack of reliable markets. He said he could not sell the fruits to the Zambia Horticultural Company (Zamhort) because of alleged delayed payments which caused problems to farmers. He wondered why the Government should create a buying agent which fails to pay farmers on time. This system, he said, was not conducive to increasing agricultural output in the country. Mr Sikalungwe appealed to the Party and its Government to provide a reliable market which will boost agricultural production.--ZANA /Text/ /Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 7 Aug 80 p 2/

NAMBOARD TAKEOVER TALKS--A national conference expected to map out a strategy for the takeover of the bulk of Namboard's functions by cooperative unions will take place in Lusaka between August 17 and 18. Acting director of marketing and cooperatives, Mr. Jaba Ng'wane, and secretary general of the Zambia Cooperative Federation, Mr. Mzendo Lungu, confirmed the dates in Lusaka yesterday. Mr. Lungu, whose organisation is making preparations for the conference, said it would take place at the Natural Resources Development College (NRDC). The federation will table studies it took on communal farming cooperatives, marketing, a cooperative credit scheme and the legal aspect of cooperatives. Other studies were on insurance, cooperative education, development and prospects for consumer cooperatives, rural and urban credit unions. Participants will be drawn from cooperative organisations throughout the country. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Aug 80 p 2]

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS--The immigration department is to deport 49 aliens who were rounded up in Kitwe's Twatasha township by the police on Thursday night for entering the country illegally. Police launched the search for aliens from West Africa, most of whom are illegal emerald peddlers, after midnight and arrested 80 of them. Officer commanding for Kitwe district Mr Clement Mbangweta yesterday confirmed arresting the aliens who were handed over to the immigration officials to scrutinise their travel documents. Mr Mbangweta said those who had genuine papers were released and 49 of them who had no permits were being remanded at Kamfinsa prison. A spokesman for the immigration said the men would be deported as soon as troop carriers to transport them to the nearest border were available. During the police operation some of the aliens, particularly the Senegalese, fled into the bush as news of the police presence spread in the township. Twatasha is the township with the highest concentration of aliens from Zaire and West Africa who have come to Zambia for emeralds. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Aug 80 p 2]

CHIEFS FEAR DECENTRALIZATION--Traditional rulers in Monze district have expressed distrust in the decentralised local government administration system because of alleged conflicts among political leaders. The village headmen in Chief Mwanza's area told Monze governor Mr Shadreck Mwiimbwa at two meetings at the palace and Ntambo Primary School that they would lose their traditional roles to section and branch leaders. They saw Mr Mwiimbwa, who visited the area on Thursday following reports that village headmen were not happy with the new system because they feared they would be dethroned by elected leaders. The traditional rulers told the governor that according to their understanding of the decentralised system, branch and section chairmen would have more powers than village headmen. Mr Mwiimbwa allayed the fears when he told them that the new local government system was not being created to take over their power but to develop villages. Meanwhile, the governor has urged farmers in the district to increase cotton output to supply Lintco for boosting the textile industry in the country. Addressing village headmen at Banakaila and Monze Primary Schools, Mr Mwiimbwa said farmers should produce more cotton for export to earn the country foreign exchange.--ZANA [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Aug 80 p 2]

PARTY TO MOBILISE WOMEN, YOUTHS--Party leaders have been called to mobilise women and youths for the branch nominations to take place on August 10. A Freedom House spokesman said supporters of the candidates should be the women and youths already elected in sections within branches. He also announced August 20 as date when women and youth branch elections will take place. The spokesman, however, said with limited resources available Freedom House has directed all district governors to coordinate and work in liaison with district secretaries and regional officials in the common use of transport. He appealed for support from everyone involved in the organisation of women and youth to work cooperatively if the nominations and elections are to succeed.--ZANA [Text] / Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 8 Aug 80 p 3/

MUZ MEMBERSHIP FEE--The Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) has proposed a 50 percent membership subscription increase from K1 to K1.50, a MUZ source disclosed in Kitwe at the weekend. A union source said the week-long executive committee meeting has decided to increase the monthly subscriptions by members from K1 to K1.50 or even more because "the union needs more money to carry out its projects. MUZ currently gets a monthly cheque of K56,000 from the two major mining companies, the NCCM and RCM, 30 percent remitted to the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU). The union is the biggest and most powerful in the country with a membership of 56,000. The meeting also discussed the new pension scheme proposals which are already known by the two mining companies. [Text] / Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 11 Aug 80 p 1/

FISH BOYCOTT LOOMING--The Zambia Fisheries and Marketeers Union (ZEMU), is to organise a nationwide boycott of fish sales and other essential commodities at markets. The boycott, according to union officials in Kabwe, is a protest against the Government's alleged failure to control the price of fish at rivers and lakes. Announcing this yesterday, the union's national treasurer, Mr Medson Musenge, said marketeers were "sick and tired of being harassed" by price inspectors for overcharging which resulted in paying heavy fines in courts every day. He said marketeers would not call off the boycott until the Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced new fish prices and provided them with measurements in which to sell cooking oil at markets. The boycott campaign would be spearheaded by the union's general secretary, Mr Henry Kamwambi who, Mr. Musenge said, would cover Western Province. Marketeers in Kabwe last month went on a similar boycott which lasted for two weeks before Kabwe Urban governor, Mr Raphael Mapulanga intervened after a successful meeting with local union officials.--ZANA [Text] / Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Aug 80 p 5/

BANK DELAYS HINDER FIRM--Delays by the Bank of Zambia in remitting foreign exchange is hampering operations of El Nasr Import and Export Company and managing director, Mr Abdel-Magid Metwalle, has warned that supply of goods might be curtailed. Mr Metwalle complained that the bank had not remitted more than K500,000 for goods supplied to Kafue Textiles and Gourock Canvas last October. He claimed that 11 months had passed since goods were

supplied to the two companies but the central bank had still not transferred the foreign exchange equivalent to the company's headquarters in Cairo. He said the maximum period of six months had elapsed, saying money was supposed to be remitted from the date of shipment according to the letters of credit conditions. Mr Metwalle said Kafue Textiles bought materials worth K547,086 while Gourock bought goods worth K53,455 but the foreign exchange equivalent of these amounts had not been remitted by the central bank. /Text/ /Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Aug 80 p 2/

COTTON THREATENED--A bumper cotton harvest expected in Chirundu and Siavonga could be wasted if empty bags are not sent there in which to pack the crop. According to sources in the areas, the reluctance by transporters to operate there might affect the collection of the crop. It was reported that transporters were not willing to collect cotton from depots for fear of landmines. The fear for landmines was reported to have been heightened by the death of 17 people last May who died when a vehicle in which they were travelling hit a landmine. Siavonga district secretary Mr Petro Mbewe and his assistant Mr Goodson Mwamba said an appeal had been made through provincial leaders and the local Member of Parliament Mr Frederick Hapinda for the speedy clearing of mines. As for the anticipated bumper cotton harvest, Mr Mbewe said that farmers' efforts would be wasted if Lint Company of Zambia (Lintico) did not deliver bags to the areas. Lintico marketing officer for the area, Mr Stanley Milimo, reported that the cotton production this year would treble, reporting that Siavonga north had this year produced about 1.2 million kilogrammes. A Lintico spokesman said in Lusaka that the shortage of bags was not only peculiar to those areas but it was nationwide. /Text/ /Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Aug 80 p 1/

MOZAMBICAN STUDENTS VISIT--A 16-man Mozambican students team arrived in Lusaka yesterday for a nine-day visit to familiarise themselves with the educational system in Zambia. The students being led by a teacher, Mr Fernando Zambo, were met at the Lusaka International Airport by Ministry of Education acting Permanent Secretary Mr John Mashembe, and other officials from his ministry. While in the country the students will visit institutions of learning and are also expected to visit some tourist attractions in Lusaka, Southern and Copperbelt Provinces. Welcoming them, Mr Mashembe said, the visit to Zambia by the students was not only to familiarise themselves with the country's educational system, but also to consolidate the already existing friendly relations between the two countries.-- ZANA /Text/ /Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 11 Aug 80 p 1/

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT 'CAN BUY NEWSPAPERS'--SHAMUYARIRA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 80 p 4

[Text]

THE Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, was ordered to withdraw a remark he made in Parliament that former Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith "is well known internationally as a liar".

After initially refusing, he reluctantly did so after being ordered by the Chairman of Committees, Mr Simbarashe Mumbengegwi.

THE Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said the Government was not prevented from buying the proprietorship of newspapers, nor should it be prevented from doing so.

"We will protect the freedom of the Press," he also told the House.

The Minister was applauded by ZANU (PF) backbenchers when he made the statement that the Government's hands were not tied over acquiring newspapers during the committee of supply consideration of the \$6.2 million information vote. He was replying to a demand from Mr Donald Goddard (RF, Lundi) for an assurance that the Government would not seek to take over the Press.

Mr Goddard sought pledges that the Press would be allowed to retain its independence and that it would not be taken over so editorial policy could be made to conform to the same Government guidelines which, he claimed, were in force now in the broadcasting media.

There were derisive cries of "censorship" from ZANU (PF) members when Mr Goddard defended the system of vetting news copy applied by former Governments. He said the previous Governments had been fighting an economic and physical war.

Dr Shamuyarira said that freedom of the Press was something the present Government had established, as it was non-existent before.

Previously there had been censorship, intimidation of journalists and intimidation of editors. It was the turn of the RF

to protest when the Minister claimed ZBC journalists felt freer in their work now than at any previous time.

Dr Shamuyarira quoted from a letter published in yesterday's Herald from the former Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation director general, Mr Harvey Ward, in which Mr Ward said the Rhodesian Front Government had ordered the removal of Africans from discussion programmes.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Simba Makoni, praised the Minister for the advances he had achieved in bringing the ideals of the revolution to the broadcasting media, although he criticised the amount of time given on news broadcasts to items such as beauty shows or the Queen Mother's 80th birthday.

Mr Makoni said that while the ZBC had "recognised the change"

in Zimbabwe, this was not true of the Press.

One RF member shouted: "Oh come off it." And another: "They are the only people who tell the truth."

There was a lack of re-adjustment among the Press, and he drew particular attention to a Sunday Mail columnist, whom he did not name, who, he claimed, had been trying since April 18 to follow a deliberate policy of attacking everything the Government had said.

"He used to do that to the RF," interjected a white member Mr Rowan Cronje (RF, Central) added: "He has done it to all the Governments, that man."

Dr Shamuyarira's brief comment later was that he would "agree with most of the comments" that Mr Makoni had made. He added that the Government was not prevented from buying newspapers.

Mr Moseley interjected: "You said you didn't want them," when Dr Shamuyarira said he wished to correct the impression given last week that South African tourists would be excluded from Zimbabwe. South Africans would be welcome but they would not be given special privileges and Zimbabwe would look to Europe and to West Africa for increasing numbers of tourists.

An announcement would be made by the Ministry of Transport and Power about extensions to Salisbury airport to assist the flow of tourists arriving by air, and extensions were already in progress at Victoria Falls.

"There will be capacity on the ground to cope with the traffic we want to come," Dr Shamuyarira assured Mr P. K. van der Byl (RF, Gatsoma/Hartley).

IAN SMITH ATTACKS INFORMATION MINISTER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Rhodesian Front leader, Mr Ian Smith, attacked the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, for his remarks following allegations of a planned coup at the time of the election, reports Lana.

In Parliament last week Dr Shamuyarira claimed investigations indicated the former military supremo, Lieut-General Peter Walls, had planned a coup.

He said the General had admitted considering a military coup and suggested General Walls was guilty of subversion and possibly treason.

Mr Smith responded in the House of Assembly yesterday by denouncing Dr Shamuyarira as a "racist" who was indulging in "vindictiveness and gross stupidity." Mr Smith denied any suggestion that he or his party had been involved in any plans for a coup.

General Walls told a BBC interviewer that a coup had been considered, but he had personally insisted it would not have worked, or even lasted 48 hours.

He also said he had applied to the British Government to have the elections in February, won by a massive margin by Mr Mugabe's ZANU (PF), declared invalid because of high levels of intimidation.

Following Press reports of an Operation Quartz allegedly planned to neutralise Mr Mugabe's guerilla forces in the event of an election deadlock, Dr Shamuyarira warned that the Government may take action against General Walls.

He described the military commander as "fundamentally a racist" whose Press comments had done "incalculable harm."

He also suggested "Europeans in high places" were apparently engaged in subversive activities and were distrusted by blacks, and told whites who could not accept the new Government to "pack their bags and leave."

In a special statement read to the House at the start of business yesterday afternoon, Mr Smith attacked the Minister for generalising his comments on the Operation Quartz revelations to include all whites. "They have as much right to stay in this country as he does," said Mr Smith.

He claimed Dr Shamuyarira had launched "an unfortunate and unwarranted attack on myself and my party," and reminded the House that he had been out of the seat of power for more than eight months at the time of the alleged coup plans.

Mr Smith also suggested that the tenor of Dr Shamuyarira's attack smacked of "fascism or communism," and warned that his party would bitterly oppose the Government if it "deviated into the malignancy of communism."

He told the Minister, who had complained of the country getting a "bad Press," that he had no further to look than his own doorstep.

An adverse overseas image of Zimbabwe was "more than anything else because of the actions of the Minister and his broadcasting media."

Top-level delegates from the United States had been embarrassed by locally-dubbed programmes attacking America's role in Cuba while other programmes had lashed out at Britain and her colonial history. And yet these countries were nations to whom the Zimbabwe Government was appealing for aid.

"What a demeaning and insufferable position this places our Government in," Mr Smith said.

He told the House that the proponents of reconciliation were given little time on the State-run media operated by Dr Shamuyarira's Ministry, and claimed the Minister had done "most in our history to generate racial hate between black and white in our country."

"He stands condemned by all good Zimbabweans," the former Prime Minister concluded.

CSO: 4420

WALLS' STATEMENTS ON GOVERNMENT ATTACKED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 80 p 4

[Text]

THE Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, joined Information Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira in a bitter attack on retiring military commander Lieut-General Peter Walls for his remarks about the Government.

Dr Ushewokunze quoted extracts from a BBC television interview with General Walls and said he had shown "treasonable" disloyalty to the Government.

The Minister said General Walls had predicted a stormy path for the country under the new government, had said he would not wish to remain in the country under present political conditions, and had claimed the ZANU (PF) election victory was a direct result of intimidation.

General Walls had even written to the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, asking that the result be declared null and void, and had "seriously considered" a military coup against the incoming government, said Dr Ushewokunze.

The Minister told the House that the general's comments on intimidation had been used "as a ploy to prevent a change against which he had fought for so long".

He also claimed General Walls may have been motivated in his recent statements by the hostility he might have been shown by right-wingers because of his temporary involvement in the new government's military structure.

"The whole kind of thing is just to re-introduce himself into the white community," he said.

He suggested General Walls had been "dishonest" to work in the new government when he had not wanted to see it in office, and said: "Reconciliation is fine, but from now on it must be on ZANU (PF)'s conditions—not the whites."

Dr Ushewokunze's statement was interrupted when the speaker called an adjournment because there was no quorum. A quorum is 25 people in the House of Assembly. Minutes earlier several white MPs had left the chamber. Only 22 of the 80 black MPs were in the House.

The Government Chief Whip, Mr Freddie Shava (Mankwaland) called for a complete investigation of the Walls affair, and said Government members had been "absolutely flabbergasted" by the General's statements.

REPORTAGE ON WALL'S STATEMENTS, 'OPERATION QUARTZ'

Rejected Concept of Coup

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

LIEUT.-GENERAL Peter Walls, Zimbabwe's retiring military commander, has denied any knowledge of "Operation Quartz" or of any alleged plan to carry out a coup against Mr Mugabe's Government.

In the first full statement since his controversial interview with the BBC—he is now on holiday at Umhlanga Rocks, Natal—he said he rejected "emphatically" any unconstitutional action in Zimbabwe. He had said nothing in any news interview which he had not said "face to face" with Mr Mugabe.

He was referring to a report by John Ellison, foreign editor of the Daily Express, London, claiming that a military coup, code-named "Operation Quartz" was planned in case Mr Mugabe won the election, but was abandoned when it was seen that he was heading for a landslide victory.

In the Zimbabwean Parliament on Friday the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said the Government was considering taking legal or administrative action against the general and there were cries of "treason" from black Members of Parliament who denounced the former military supreme.

The following is the full text of General Walls' statement:

"I have said nothing in any news media interviews which I have not said several times face to face to my Minister, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

The whole orientation of my answers — and I stress they were answers to questions initiated by reporters of which I had no foreknowledge — was that I had rejected emphatically any idea of unconstitutional action.

When questioned persistently about the possibility of a coup at a time of the election results, I underlined the fact that to professional soldiers, such as we had in our country it just wasn't on. And anyway, even if con-

sidered academically, as a hypothesis, a coup would have had no chance of lasting more than 48 hours.

When it was inquired, sarcastically, as to whether the thought of a coup hadn't even entered my mind, I said professional soldiers think of all possible courses of action, but I had made it clear unconstitutional action was not planned or prepared.

I have never heard of an "Operation Quartz" and had no knowledge of any alleged plan to carry out a coup against Mr Mugabe's Government.

In my interview with BBC Panorama, I urged the reporter to accept that the Zimbabwe election was history, and that the events leading up to

it, and during it, were no longer relevant or of interest. After the election Mr Mugabe became the Prime Minister-in-waiting, and his plan for a line to be drawn and a fresh start to be made became the national policy, to which I and other law-abiding citizens subscribed.

Contribution

I contend, with due modesty, that whatever progress has been made in the exercise of integrating the former Rhodesian security forces, ZANLA and ZIPRA could not have been made without my personal contribution and effort.

When questioned at any time about the possibilities of civil war in Zimbabwe, I have consistently said it is less probable, or possible, now than it was two or three months ago.

I am not a racist, nor will I ever be. Many, many private and public statements by me in the past, and my conduct, provide a proven record to this effect.

As an individual citizen, I reserve the right to say or do anything at any time which will halt or reverse the progress of Marxism. If anybody doesn't like that then, of course, we will be at loggerheads.

Remarks I made in interviews with the BBC and SABC can be checked quite easily by the authorities in Zimbabwe and by all fair-minded news media. They can refer to the unedited records of my interviews, and I am absolutely confident that such an unprejudiced examination will confirm that I did not say anything which is inconsistent with what I have just said.

Talk of Coup 'Nonsensical' Says Bishop

FORMER Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa yesterday dismissed allegations of a military coup plot after the last elections as "utter rubbish, nonsense and foolishness".

"I'm ignorant of any such 'nonsensical' schemes," he said angrily from his home.

"It's all such silly rubbish. People are chasing shadows over this whole thing."

He added: "We would never have agreed at Lancaster House to elections if we didn't fully believe in democracy and the right of the people to choose their own Government."

"We would have just carried on fighting."

He claimed the Government was wasting its time by trying to un-

earth a plot.

The UANC president also hit out at Lieut.-General Walla, saying he had prompted the coup allegations by his statements.

"He caused the whole nonsensical debate," said Bishop Muzorewa.

Rhodesian Front leader Ian Smith refused to comment.

DANGEROUS

Speaking from his Sebukwe farm, he said: "I'm down on my farm for the weekend enjoying myself and I don't know anything about all this."

I haven't heard a thing.

"It would be very dangerous for me to comment until I get back to Salisbury and am in full possession of all the facts."

RF chairman Geoff Ruckow said: "I was very surprised to hear about all these allegations. It seems as though the Government is trying to implicate us."

"But we don't want to get involved in mud-slinging — we're committed to support the Government and make this experiment work for all our people, black and white."

General Seen as 'Enigma'

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Aug 80 p 14

[Article by Muongorori: "Are Zimbabwe's White Leaders Committed to Success?]

[Text]

IT is rather hard not to see Lieut. General Peter Walls as something of an enigma.

Indeed, while one of the important virtues of any military strategist is the propensity to weigh the pros and cons of any political situation to avoid rash and costly blunders, General Walls appears to have cast to the winds this fundamental lesson of his military training.

All the same, one has to admire General Walls for his self-confessed alacrity in obliging Press inquiries even on matters that, in his judgment, were improper. He has heralded in a new era when newsmen can say to their sources: "I want to hear about this and not about that."

At 54 and with an active military career spanning three decades and more, General Walls may well be nudging the fringes of senility, and consequently, may have his moments of hysteria, but the fact remains that there is something decidedly ominous about his reported utterances.

Of course, to debate the inherent implications of General Walls' statements is to indulge in baseless polemics and semantics. Yet to ignore the retrospective ramifications of his sentiments, particularly at this time when Zimbabwe is nursing a most "fragile experiment" code-named "reconciliation" is like bringing one's head in the sand.

The crucial issue that is put to question in General Walls' "opinions" is the general commitment of white Zimbabwean leaders

adopted from the fallen regime to the success, not only of the reconciliation, but of Zimbabwe as a nation.

Short of engaging a few "agangas" with powerful exorcising "muti", there seems no other way that the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, would have been able to identify who in the former white leadership was truly dedicated to serving a black majority government.

I do not suggest a special screening test of loyalty should have been conducted to identify true patriots among whites; neither is this to impure that all whites in the present government are "leopards in sheep's skins".

Needless to say, this would be an obnoxious and simplistic way to look at the situation, for indeed, evidence abounds everywhere to show that even among black leaders are some whose patriotism is much in doubt, while among the whites there are many who are sincere and dedicated to the cause of Zimbabwe.

Of course, there is a difference when dissension in the country's political hierarchy is perpetrated by a few disgruntled blacks and when the same is the work of those against whom the present administration, no more than a few months ago, held diametrically opposed views.

Paradoxically therefore, malcontents causing trouble because of their political or tribal leanings may occasionally stir the proverbial storm in a teacup, but there is certainly cause for concern when military supremos such as General Walls speak of coups, even in

the retrospective sense.

Asked why he did not leave immediately after the regime he had defended collapsed, General Walls reportedly stated: "If I and a whole lot of my friends left, there would have been chaos. By staying and appealing for calm and holding the position, I believe that gave people the opportunity to exercise the options to stay or leave."

This may well be true, but the question people ask is: Is it not possible that many other white leaders stayed on for the same reasons as those given by General Walls?

Obviously the reconciliation exercise seeks to create a sound basis upon which all Zimbabweans, regardless of race, colour or creed, will work together towards a racially equitable society. To make that a reality, the leadership, both black and white, must show the way through magnanimity and collective responsibility in all their thoughts and actions.

As has been repeatedly exhorted on public and other platforms, Zimbabwe's transition to egalitarianism is a task for all — the path is strewn with many visible and invisible obstacles but the monster of them all is bitterness and re-creation.

Let us hope therefore, that General Walls made his remarks during an ill-considered moment. For a man who has lived in Africa almost all his life, one would have expected him to have heard the African saying that "It is only a fool who defecates in his old home, for you never know when you must return to it."

'Stupid' Statements

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Aug 80 p 14

[Editorial]

IF THERE was ever thought of a possible military coup in Zimbabwe at the time of the election it could only have been to prevent civil strife, chaos and widespread bloodshed, not to keep or install any particular individual or party in power.

To condemn General Peter Walls, once the darling of the whites after Ian Smith threw in the political sponge, for considering every eventuality is unfair: for him to make it a public issue at this critical stage was stupid.

Election time was a dangerous time. White Rhodesians (as they then were) believed—had been conditioned and brainwashed into believing—that, whoever won, the tribes would be at each other's throats, with themselves having a bye in the first round of the civil war. Some still fear it.

It is easy to be clever after the event but few believed, or wanted to believe, that Robert Mugabe would have a resounding victory at the polls. More likely the poll would be inconclusive and he would go back to the bush . . . and his men, armed to the teeth, would emerge from the assembly points with guns blazing and bayonets flashing. Or Nkomo's men would refuse to accept the result and the deadly game would be on.

What was Walls to do? Stand by and let it happen or take whatever precautions he thought necessary to maintain law and order, as far as possible under such circumstances, and save lives?

Once the election result was known it was clear that Mugabe had the backing of the people. The decision was accepted: General Walls had failed to win on the military front; his allies had lost the political battle.

Until now Peter Walls, like any good soldier, kept his powder dry. Now he is up to his neck in hot water and he has himself to blame. Yet free speech is a treasured commodity.

FAILURE TO NAME WALL'S SUCCESSOR HIT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 80 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

A SUCCESSOR to General Wall as commander of the Joint High Command has still not been appointed. On July 30 a Defence spokesman said a statement would be made "as soon as possible". Not only is there still silence, but the military are refusing to say even whether there is an acting commander.

The building of a national army and the dispersal of men in the assembly points is of intense public interest. The public have a right to know what is happening at the top, and should be told.

CSO: 4420

TEKERE TO STAND TRIAL 'ANY TIME'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 80 p 1

/Text/ Minister Appears in Court

The trial of Cabinet Minister Mr Edgar Tekere and seven of his bodyguards for the alleged murder of Mr G.W. Adams could take place at the High Court in Salisbury next month.

The acting Attorney General, Advocate C.J. Glaum, and defence counsel, Advocate Chris Mercer, said yesterday they were hoping to start the trial on September 8.

But a spokesman for the Registrar of the General Division of the High Court said the next High Court session did not begin until September 15.

"I have the case booked for September 15 with 28 other indicted cases," said the spokesman.

"That means the case could be heard at any time between then and December 5 when the session ends."

Terse

An inquiry at the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development on whether Mr Tekere had been at his office yesterday met with a terse reply.

A man who did not identify himself said: "Mr Tekere is carrying out his duties as a Minister and a Member of Parliament."

A bail application on behalf of Mr Tekere was granted on Tuesday on six conditions, including that the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office "or some other suitable person" stands surety of \$50 000.

At the bail application hearing Mr Glaum pointed out that Government money would not be used as surety and that the Minister of State would be acting in his official capacity "within the party he represents."

The Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Edgar Tekere, and seven of his bodyguards yesterday made separate appearances before Mr Ben Mloyi at Salisbury Magistrates' Court in connection with allegations of murder and attempted murder.

No charges were put and they were remanded to appear again on September 3.

Mr Tekere was told to observe the conditions of his bail which include a surety of \$50 000, and a restriction on his movements to within 20 km of Salisbury Post Office.

The bodyguards, Mr Abel Bakochera (21), Mr Gwinyal Chimbadzwa (21), Mr Gibbs Matayamanja (21), Mr Joseph Chakanetsa (20), Mr Abby Nyenganyenga (23), Mr Crispen Zvenyika, were remanded in custody.

Mr Tekere was accompanied by his attorney, Mr Amos Chirunda.

Tana reports that Mr Tekere was dressed in a dark brown bunny jacket, light coloured slacks and veldskoens.

The proceedings followed the death of farm manager, Mr Gerald Adams, in an attack on his homestead at Stamford Farm, west of Salisbury earlier this month.

CSO: 4420

BILL AMENDING CONSTITUTION EXPLAINED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government plans to amend Zimbabwe's 8½-month-old Constitution, reducing the required statutory qualifications for members of the Public Services Commission, the Judicial Service Commission and the Senate Legal Committee.

ZANU (PF), which holds 57 seats in the 108-member House of Assembly, will need the support of either Mr Joshua Nkomo's 2 Patriotic Front MPs or the 30 Rhodesian Front members to obtain the 70 votes needed for passage of the Constitutional Amendment Bill, which was published in yesterday's Government Gazette. In terms of the 1960 Constitution, agreed at Lancaster House, 90 days' notice is required of an amendment, Inna reports.

In the case of the Public Services Commission, a watchdog body with wide-ranging powers over the Civil Service, the qualification for the chairman has been revised. The PSC chairman previously had to have at least five years' experience as a top civil servant. This has now been reduced to three years.

At least one "door member" of the PSC, which normally has a total membership of four, had to have similar experience — five years as secretary, deputy secretary or under-secretary to a Government Ministry. This has also been reduced to three years' experience.

The Judicial Service Commission has a key role under the Lancaster House Constitution in guarding the courts from political interference. It consists of the Chief Justice, the chairman of the Public Services Commission, and two other members with at least seven years' experience as advocates or attorneys in Zimbabwe, or who have been High Court judges.

The proposed Bill would reduce the period of required experience to five years, and it adds an extra clause giving the Government of the day wide discretion over appointment of new members.

The planned new clause would enable the Government to appoint anyone "who possesses such legal qualifications and such legal experience as the President considers suit-

able and adequate".

The third body affected by planned changes is the Senate Legal Committee, which consists of three or more members of the Upper House with a legal background. They were required to have had at least seven years' experience as an advocate, attorney or magistrate, or to have been a High Court judge. In the Bill, the period of experience is reduced from seven to five years and a similar "enabling" provision is introduced to that planned for the Judicial Service Commission, allowing the appointment of "anyone considered by the Head of State to have "adequate" experience and qualifications.

The Senate Legal Committee scrutinises new legislation for possible infringements of the Constitutional Declaration of Rights.

The Rhodesian Front chief whip, Mr John Landau, told Inna yesterday that the support of his party had not been canvassed in advance of the publication of the planned Constitutional Amendment. It would be considered and discussed.

END OF TRAINING FOR NEW DIPLOMATS MARKED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

IT was a gala occasion last night when 70 of Zimbabwe's potential diplomats attended a cocktail party marking the end of the Commonwealth Secretariat's diplomatic training course in Salisbury.

The course, which was split into two phases, the first of which ended in June, was part of an outright grant totalling about \$44 000 provided by the London-based Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation.

It was designed to help Zimbabwe's diplomats understand the "nuts and bolts of running a foreign mission", according to the Commonwealth Secretariat's Director of Applied Studies in Government, Mr N. P. Senn.

"Being the Commonwealth, we have been able to mobilise expertise from all around the world," Mr Senn told the Herald last night. He added that Government is yet to announce the final postings

of the country's future diplomats.

But postings had already been decided for the United Kingdom, United States, Ethiopia and Canada, Mr Senn said.

Ghana's High Commissioner in London, Mr K. Debrah, who was responsible for the day-to-day running of the courses in Zimbabwe, said he had been impressed with the "articulateness and incisiveness" of the candidates involved.

Ghana's Ambassador to Belgium and the EEC, Mr J. Wilmot, will also be returning to Belgium after having addressed the Zimbabwean diplomats yesterday.

Among the guests at last night's party were the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simon Muzenda; the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvonbo; and a number of representatives from other Government departments.

ROMANIANS TO PROBE TRADE TIES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Aug 80 p 4

[Text]

ZIMBABWE and Romania were self-reliant countries that could benefit by sharing the expertise each had developed in various fields, Romanian officials said in Salisbury yesterday soon after flying in from London for a week of talks on trade and economic co-operation.

The four-man Romanian delegation, headed by the Vice-Prime Minister, Mr Nicolae Constantiu, was met at the airport by the Zimbabwean Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simon Muzenda, and the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Bernard Chidzero.

Mr Constantiu, speaking through an interpreter, said he could not say at this stage what the two countries might trade. It was possible that agreements would be concluded after talks this week with the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and other Government officials.

Co-operation in technical and scientific fields, energy, agriculture, mining and transport could be explored.

In the meantime, the Romanians would look forward to an exchange of experiences and opinions that would help the development of relations between the two peoples and the governing parties.

Hopefully, this could also help Zimbabwe begin to move along its road to socialism, Mr Constantiu said.

The Romanian Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Petru Blajovici, said economic co-operation between the two nations might follow the models of joint development ventures Bucharest was pursuing in several other African countries.

Romania might provide management and technical expertise in setting up a factory or agricultural scheme, for example, in which the products produced would eventually pay the project costs.

"There is little currency involved, so it is not a burden for those states that are in need of currency. It creates employment and trains a new labour force for that employment. This pushes a country more into commercial activity," Mr Blajovici said.

Bucharest now had joint development projects in agriculture with Libya and Zaïre and in fishing in Mauritius, he said.

The Romanian delegation will observe their country's National Day on August 23, the day the German Army's power was broken in Romania in 1944. They fly back to Europe on Friday.

ZIMBABWE

TOP PAKISTANI DELEGATION HERE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Aug 80 p 4

/Text/ A Pakistani delegation led by Trade Minister General Ghulam Hassan Khan arrived in Zimbabwe yesterday morning for talks on economic co-operation.

General Khan, heading a six-man team of senior Pakistani government officials, told newsmen at Salisbury airport: "We are here to explore all possible avenues for expanded co-operation between our two nations."

During their five-day visit, the Pakistanis will hold talks with Zimbabwe Government ministers and the Prime Minister, Mr Murabe, on co-operation in commerce and industry.

"The potential is there. The will is there and I feel this, our first visit to an independent Zimbabwe is a significant step towards further cementing our cordial relations," General Khan said.

Pakistan was particularly interested in exploring possibilities of co-operation and trade in agricultural products and training exchanges in aviation.

General Khan, who was met on arrival by the Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Moses Mvenge, said Pakistan's President General Zia Ul Haq had expressed interest in forging close economic ties with Zimbabwe following his visit during the independence celebrations in April.

"We feel Zimbabwe and Pakistan as two developing nations can learn a lot from one another and that this is the start of more such bilateral exchanges between our two peoples."

In the delegation is the Pakistani Ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Anwer Khan, who arrived earlier from Maputo to take part in the bilateral talks. Other members of the delegation are: Mr Humayun Faiz, Joint Secretary in the Economic Affairs Division; Mr M. Anwer Khan, member of the Agricultural Research Bureau, Mr Askari Taqvi; and Mr A. Naqvi.

The ambassador said he would use his stay to secure accomodation for a Pakistani representative in Zimbabwe soon to be appointed.

Members of a Salisbury Islamic organisation led by the secretary of the Islamic Cultural Institute, Mr Ismail Omerjee, also welcomed the delegation.

CSO: 4420

ZIMBABWE

CONSORTIUM TO HELP BUILD UP RURAL AREAS

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 21 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] An Italian engineering group headed by a Zimbabwean, Mr Enos Sithole, plans to set up a branch in Salisbury to enable it to take part in rural reconstruction.

In an interview, Mr Sithole said his organization wanted to transfer part of its capital to Zimbabwe, amounting to millions of dollars, after the company was registered here.

The consortium of 10 companies, called Face, will promote projects in agriculture and telecommunication development. Mr Sithole is president of the group.

Face specialises in civil engineering, agricultural, hospital and telecommunications equipments. It has a turnover of \$20 million a year.

At the moment we have business contacts with Senegal, the United States, Middle East and Nigeria. We also undertake import and export business," said Mr Sithole.

The company would operate joint projects with local entrepreneurs and train Zimbabweans to work on these. Manufacturing plants would be established for spare parts supplied by Face.

In addition to financing, the consortium would carry out feasibility studies. The group was also interested in joint projects with the Government.

Mr Sithole said emphasis would be laid on rural development, "Since I have been here, I have found that there is need to reconstruct the rural areas and we are ready to do this."

A Yugoslav trained electrical and mechanical engineer, he has worked in the United States, Middle East and Italy for more than 10 years. Since his arrival in the country, he has held discussions with Government officials and is expected to finalise details of the projects before his return.

NATION TO HOST WORLD CONFERENCE

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 21 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

WORLD economic attention is focusing on Zimbabwe as plans gather momentum for the forthcoming conference in Salisbury on economic and human resources. United Nations, International Monetary Fund and World Bank delegates will be among hundreds attending.

More than 1 000 people from countries throughout the world have been invited and Zimbabwe will become for five days an international forum, says conference co-ordinator Dr Syd Kelly. The \$150 000 project is being put on by the Zimbabwe Promotion Council.

Eastern, Western Third World and Arab bloc delegates will mingle at the eight mini-conferences taking place under the umbrella of Zimbabwe - Land of Opportunity. South Africa will be included but Israel has not been invited.

On top of the discussions will be tours for delegates to see for themselves the economic backbone throughout the country.

The five days of debate will be headed by the official opening on September 1 by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, followed by talks from eight experts.

THE EXPERTS

They are Mr Alan Marsh, president of the Chamber of Mines; Professor H. M. A. Guitari, youngest representative in

Salisbury on the U.N. Development Programme; Sir Robert Taylor, senior deputy chairman of Standard Chartered Bank in London; Mr Reg Sampson, president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries; Mr Eddie Cross, chief economist of the Agricultural Marketing Authority; Mr Alex Inglesby, retiring secretary for Information, Immigration and Tourism; and Mr Peter Lamport-Stokes, secretary for Transport and Power.

The Promotion Council is billing this as the biggest and most influential business gathering yet seen in this country.

"It will lift the veil of secrecy under which many sectors operated in the years of sanctions and international isolation and it aims to attract trade and investment."

As a spin-off the council is hoping for many delegates to tour the country's tourist and scenic spots.

A book, *The Businessman's Guide to the Economy*, is also being published, giving a thorough run-down on the country. It will include trade and production

statistics as well as comprehensive financial information. The MEC is helping pay for the costs.

The official opening is at the 7 Arts Theatre in Avondale and because of pressure of space, priority has had to be given to foreign delegates.

On the evening of the opening there will be a reception at Government House given by President Banana.

Each sector discussion will have a chairman.

These are Mr G. A. Dorward, former president of the Tobacco Association (agriculture); Professor Keith Viewling, director of the Institute of Mining Research (mining); Mr J. C. O. Chitty, a former president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (manufacturing); Mr Marshall Robinson, a former president of ACCOZ (commerce); Mr L. P. Narmund, chairman of Founders Building Society (banking and finance); Mr Alex Inglesby (tourism and recreation); Mr Stan O'Donnell, former secretary for Foreign Affairs (human resources); and Mr Terry Goss, chairman of the ESC and Triangle Infrastructure.

MINISTER: 'NO NATIONALISATION IF MINING GROUPS COMPLY WITH POLICY'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 80 p 4

[Text]

THE Government does not intend nationalising mining companies as long as they "comply with Government policy", the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, told the House.

During committee consideration of the \$4 004 000 vote for the Ministry of Mines and Energy Resources, Mr Nyagumbo also disclosed that several international mining consortiums were searching for coal in Zimbabwe.

He told MPs who questioned him on the export of coal and the royalties paid by overseas companies in return for mining rights that Zimbabwe used almost all the coal it produced.

But he added production might double in the next 20 years, and the country could then be in a position to export. He told Mr Stephen Nkomo (PP, Matabeleland South) that the Anglo American Corporation owned several major mines in the country and was, like all the other mining concerns

here, paying realistic royalties to the Government.

He also told Mr Nkomo that Africans were being trained as engineers and technicians in the mining field to avoid the necessity of importing large numbers of skilled workers, and said black prospectors were being encouraged by the Government.

He told Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central) that methods of solar heating were being "actively" investigated by his Ministry, particularly as a means of encouraging people to move away from the use of wood. Gas systems were also being examined.

He also said the question of producing fuel from coal was being seriously reviewed by his Ministry.

He promised to answer at a later date questions raised by Mr Henry Elsworth (RF, Midlands) on the pegging of diamond mines as a means of speculation, and the possibility of subsidising low-grade gold mine dump processing.

Mr Elsworth claimed many people without the capital or expertise to fully exploit mine workings were pegging claims

in order to sell them at a high profit to large companies. He said this was restricting the operations of companies who wanted to move into areas and take over the working of several mine claims on a large scale basis.

He also suggested that since the processing of gold mine dumps was done with the aid of largely locally produced materials, Government subsidies should be introduced for these dumps in order to stimulate employment and earn the country vital foreign currency. This had been done in South Africa when the price of gold was low, he said.

Mr Nyagumbo attacked the policy of the previous Government in training "expatriates" who took what they could and left the country with their money, leaving the mining industry depleted of skills today.

He reported that exploration for uranium deposits was in progress and his Ministry hoped to receive the results of the survey in the near future. Since uranium was a strategic mineral, he did not intend to divulge details of the work for security reasons.

The vote was approved.

NKOMO ON REORIENTATION OF POLICE FORCE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 80 p 4

[Text]

THE Government was doing everything possible to "re-orientate" its police force to adapt to its new role in the country, Home Affairs Minister, Dr Joshua Nkomo, said.

In the debate on the \$28.6 million vote for his Ministry, \$21.7 million of which is devoted to the recently renamed Zimbabwe Republic Police, Mr Melson Mawema (ZANU-PF, Victoria) said the police had just come through an era in which they had been forced to take on the role of "the military man who pushes people around".

The Minister was asked by Mr Albert Tandemera (ZANU-PF, Victoria) to spell out what was being done to change attitudes.

Dr Nkomo said within the general training courses of the police, there were re-orientation courses included for the men "so they take up their place and their new role which is different from that which they had to play during the years of the struggle".

However, he appealed to people to understand that re-orientation took time and said it was not going to be easy to bring about "a complete change in attitudes" and that this change applied not only to the police but to the public as well.

The promotions of blacks to positions of authority in the Force were not yet complete, Dr Nkomo said, but plans were in hand "which will see a number of African police officers rising". Africans would be seen in all ranks as soon as the arrangements had been completed.

He said there had been "no resistance from any quarter" to the scheme for black advancement in the police. "It is very pleasing to know that those who have for a number of years held those top responsible positions have been very helpful in our working out the promotion of African police to very high ranks".

Mr Mawema urged the recruitment of more police, Dr Nkomo said. "We are recruiting over 1 000 within the next few months," and should any need arise for money to cope with the increase, a supplementary estimate would be put to the vote which, the Minister said, he was sure would be forthcoming.

He told Mr Richard Cartwright (RF, Hatfield) that the standard of training of police in other countries was "just as good as ours," and that police training was "the same the whole world over".

New men and women trained abroad and now joining the ZRP were being brought into line with Zimbabwean legislation, he said.

"We have lived in a closed society where we believed everything we did was better than that which anybody else could do," he said laughing.

To Mr Cartwright's allegation that low morale had frequently been reported among the police, Dr Nkomo said it was natural that police, as men of action, should be criticised.

There were bound to be men and women who would not accept the changes, "but on the whole police have done very well". He appealed for people to "particularise and not generalise" when criticising the police, as generalisations tended to hurt the majority of officers who were performing their duties well.

In the Censor Board vote — of \$34 500, compared to last year's \$28 500 — Mr Nkomo said the body was doing "an essential job". Rhodesian Front backbenchers called "hear, hear".

He referred to recent statements against the board by Senator Joseph Culverwell and said the Deputy Minister, Mr Tarisai Ziyambi, had recently shown him some pornographic material the board had banned.

"The Senator was horrified," Mr Nkomo said. He was sure Senator Culverwell would now support the vote in full. Anyone viewing "some of this material" would see how valuable a job the board was doing.

On the registration of voters, he said a vote would only be presented to the House once the Demarcation Commission had completed its work on the boundaries and sizes of

constituencies.

When it had finished its work it could be calculated how much would be needed for the operation.

He said that national registration had been halted when the name of the country had changed from Rhodesia to Zimbabwe, as it brought with it the necessity to re-organise the system.

The Ministry intended launching "a very big campaign" to register the entire population.

Mr Donald Goddard (UP, Lund) complained that much of the country was facing "worsening law and order" despite the fact that the war had come to an end.

He said respect for the police seemed to have faded away and in some areas villagers were stealing at will from farms. Another problem, he said, was the "lawlessness and acts of unspeakable brutality" carried out by renegade guerrillas from assembly points.

Mr Goddard suggested that part of the reason for the lack of respect many people now had for the police force was that the Ministry was headed by a man "of a different tribe".

Mr Nkomo replied that Mr Goddard was not painting a true picture of the country and urged that specific complaints be lodged with the police instead of making broad generalisations.

He said the security situation was much better than most people had thought it would be so soon after a long war, and predicted isolated trouble spots still persisting would soon fade away.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES PEASANT CREDIT PLAN

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 21 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodzo]

[Text]

THE Government has accepted a five-year peasant sector credit plan worked out by the Whitsun Foundation. The scheme involves 8143 million which will be given to the farmers through the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

In an interview, the foundation's public relations officer, Mr Caleb M. Mwenje, said thousands of farmers in the TTLs would benefit from the scheme.

Dr Langford Chitake, development officer in the rural division of the foundation, will head the project.

According to the AFC, more than 70 000 small-scale farmers will benefit from the credit scheme. They will be encouraged to boost their production so that the country can feed itself and remain an exporter of agriculture commodities.

Dr Chitake said the

basic cause of poverty in the rural areas was low productivity and not population pressure.

"Our rural areas have both labour and land which, if mobilised, could drastically reduce poverty and improve the quality of life. Increased productivity could only be achieved when the present obstacles were overcome."

Dr Chitake said there were uneconomic farm units, limited farm credits, poor extension, marketing and transport facilities and unfavourable tenurial system.

Meanwhile, a huge rural service centres programme to provide infrastructure and employment to people not engaged in farming has been worked out by the foundation. It is subject to Government approval.

The concept of the centres allows for a wide range of socio-economic benefits for people who most need them at their level.

WORKSHOPS

The service centre plan which will cost \$105 million involves the establishment of stores and work-

shops to service the farming community and will be spread over five years.

Mr Somkence said the project would go a long way towards alleviating unemployment in the rural areas.

The plan is expected to benefit 47 percent of the rural population and will provide a wide range of social and economic facilities. It also compares favourably with most forms of development in terms of cost per job created, cost per person housed and cost per person served.

"This plan lays the basis on which the problem of rural unemployment can be tackled." Initially 300 centres were expected to be established throughout the country.

A rural service centre would be established at a cost of up to \$350 000. Funds were expected to come from international finance houses including the World Bank.

According to Mr Somkence, the scheme offered more scope than any other single mode of development for grappling with the problems of rural unemployment and other aspects of development.

AGRICULTURE LAUNCHES MASSIVE SEED DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO

THE race against the rains is on in a bid to get hundreds of thousands of displaced families growing and eating their own food by March next year.

The Department of Agricultural Development is launching a massive operation to distribute 55 000 tonnes of seed grain and simple implements to refugees and displaced people in the hope that fields can be tilled and crops planted before the end of November.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees is providing more than \$10 million to finance the scheme.

It will take 1 500 railway wagons and a road transport fleet to deliver the grain to more than 1 000 rural centres.

"If there has been anything of this magnitude before in any other country, I haven't heard of it," a spokesman for Devag said in Salisbury.

At the Matabeleland and a spokesman said: "It is magnificently planned. The biggest job I have ever been involved with — and that includes the last general election."

FREE BADZA

The UNHCR finance covers ox-drawn and hand-operated agricultural implements. Each person who gets a pack of seed grain will get a badza-head, and in areas where the country is denuded of timber they will get a handle, too.

"If everyone who received a pack of seed grain raises a crop, 230 000 families will be able to feed themselves for a year from March 1981," he said. "Even if only 90 percent of them plant, the situation will be O.K."

"I believe the people will plant. Our Minister, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, has been all around the country. The many district committees in the country areas are also putting out the message."

Devag isn't leaving it at that. It is providing planting and grain storage courses — also out of UNHCR funds.

Each pack will contain insecticide "so that the people can treat their

grain while in storage."

Matabeleland South will receive 18 000 packs; Matabeleland North 16 750; Manicaland 44 000, and the three provinces of Mashonaland a total of 75 000 packs.

Most of the refugees and displaced people were in Mashonaland and Manicaland, the spokesman said.

The movement of the grain packs to distribution points in Matabeleland will require 480 of the 1 500 railway wagons needed for the exercise.

The packs will contain maize, inyauti (millet), sorghums and groundnuts.

"Some will contain a small quantity of cotton seed," the spokesman said.

Distribution to displaced people and refugees and to some commercial farmers in the former purchase areas will start next month and should be completed by October.

The crop is referred to by Devag as "the summer crop".

The UNHCR also financed the "winter vegetable crop", already planted. It cost \$972 000.

SUCCESS OF OPERATION 'SEED' PREDICTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 80 p 9

[Text] Operation Seed was facing problems but it would succeed because of the determination of its staff, the acting commander of the operation, Wing Commander John F. Barnes, said in an interview yesterday.

Operation Seed--soldiers employed in economic development--is a countrywide programme devised to provide jobs for former guerillas still in assembly points.

Wing Commander Barnes said site-clearing was taking place at the Silalabuhwa irrigation scheme, 30 km south of Filabusi, at Mushumbi Pools and the Middle Sabi scheme.

"We hope the project will absorb as many as possible of the men who wish to start farming."

The problem of "turning soldiers into farmers" was not an easy one to solve, he said.

The men would still undergo military training at intervals while employed on Operation Seed projects.

The three projects already underway had been chosen because the areas had already proved viable.

"The sheer size of the operation makes it a formidable one and problems must be expected since many of the men have no agricultural background at all."

A spokesman for the Joint High Command in Salisbury said yesterday that 200 former guerillas due to arrive at Inkomo Barracks for the next intake of recruits would be trained as instructors for Operation Seed.

The men, who were to arrive on August 13, have still not reported and there is difficulty in obtaining instructors for them.

CSO: 4420

'RACIST' TURN OF MEDIA REPORTING HIT

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Aug 80 p 14

[Editorial: "Racist Weather"]

[Text]

A COLD FRONT is moving in from racist, apartheid South Africa. It must be stopped. How? Quite simple really—drop the Johannesburg temperatures from the television weather bulletin.

This is the mentality of the minds now controlling our black and not-so-white television service. It's pathetic. Don't mention it and it disappears. Blind yourself in a blizzard of racial hatred against the Bloemfontein boers, the Naboomspruit Nats and the Roodepoort racists.

It's pure paranoia on Pocket's Hill. How long will it be before we are told whether it is snowing in Siberia?

Perhaps someone should be reminded our economic and trade links are through Pretoria, not Peking.

CSO: 4420

CHURCHES NEED FUNDS TO REOPEN SCHOOLS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Aug 80 p 7

[Article by Nigel Adlam]

[Text]

CHURCH leaders have done their sums and realised with horror that they need hundreds of thousands of dollars to resurrect their rural schools.

Hundreds of schools, including those run by local councils, were shut down during the war.

Sometimes guerillas ordered closure—but often clashes between liberation fighters and Rhodesian security forces nearby were so bloody and bitter that it was not safe to carry on.

During the shutdown the schools were robbed and wrecked by vandals.

Now that peace has returned children are going back to school. Often they are being taught in the shattered shells of buildings without windows.

But as one church education officer said: "At least they're back in school — we'll add all the trimmings as we get the money."

Parents, worried that their youngsters will lose out totally on their education, have besieged church offices calling for the relaunching of classes.

But the difficulties of pulling something together from the ashes of war are enormous.

"We have the will to succeed for a start," said the Rev. Andrew Ndlela, president of the Methodist Church of Zimbabwe.

FORTUNE

"The school buildings are very badly damaged and everything of worth was stolen during closure."

"We'll need a small fortune to re-equip property."

The Methodist-run Tegwani six-form college, near Plumtree, was shut down during the war

when ZIPRA guerillas herded all 600 pupils over the border into Botswana to join the freedom struggle.

"Some of the pupils collaborated with them," said Mr Ndlela. "They even took the teachers."

"The guerillas then came and asked us not to close the school but it was obviously impossible to carry on."

Tegwani will reopen in January but it will cost \$230 000 to restock and carry out repairs.

The church also shut Moleli Mission School at Makwiro because "contacts" between guerillas and security forces were becoming more and more ferocious.

"The guerillas again asked us not to close but we had no choice," said Mr Ndlela.

All 400 pupils were moved to a temporary school at Epworth Mission, near Salisbury.

The Methodists even managed to build a school during the war — Pakame, near Belukwe.

"The building was allowed to go ahead unhampered which led to suspicions that we were in an intrigue with the guerillas," recalled Mr Ndlela.

The church hopes to reopen all its closed schools in the next few months.

The Anglican Church has reopened six of its primary schools in the Mashonaland diocese in the last year with an average population of 600 pupils.

"We suffer the same problems as every other church running schools," said Mr Beaven Karadzandima, the Mashonaland primary schools administrator.

"Our buildings have been badly damaged during closure, some of them structurally. And repairs will cost thousands."

He estimated it would cost \$20 000 to repair and restock the church's 11 schools in Mashonaland diocese.

Ten of the schools are open. The other — St Peter's in Maneya, Manicaland — will start again next term.

The Catholics are also struggling to resurrect education in remote districts.

Education secretary Sister Gemma Chifamba said \$150 000 was needed for the reconstruction of

Assise School, at Enkeldoorn, alone.

The school, which used to educate 400 children, was partly burnt down and then occupied by auxiliaries.

Two classes may be opened in January.

Another \$30 000 is desperately needed to reconstruct Monte Casino School, near Macheka, which was closed during the war and which will be reopened for the new term.

"We need thousands more for our other schools," said Sister Gemma.

Another big headache is the shortage of teachers.

As schools closed teachers were scattered, usually taking other jobs.

Schools are now finding it hard to entice them back.

But the Catholic Church has had several applications from teachers in India and throughout Africa.

"The Ministry of Education tells us that we can't take them because Zimbabweans will take the posts," said Sister Gemma.

The churches are appealing to their congregations, the Government, commerce and industry and aid organisations for help.

The Government have asked the churches to forward estimates of damage but there is no guarantee of cash.

Guerillas inexplicably ordered the closure of the [word indistinct] school at Charter in 1978. The 350 pupils were also moved to Epworth.

"We couldn't understand them closing us down," said Mr Ndlela. "They had come in peace several times."

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NEW SECRETARIES APPROVED--President Banana has approved the appointment of four new secretaries of Ministries, including three blacks, the Prime Minister's Office said yesterday. They are Mr James Mtero (Youth, Sport and Recreation); Dr Herbert Murerwa (Manpower Planning and Development); Mr Ian Findlay (Information and Tourism); and Mr Christopher Ushewokunze (Mines and Energy Resources). The appointments bring to five the number of black chiefs of Government Ministries appointed since independence. Two were earlier appointed to head the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Economic Planning and Development. Mr Mtero (57), who has BA and BEd degrees, was Deputy Provincial Education Officer (Victoria). He joined the Ministry of Education in 1965 after 16 years' teaching. Dr Murerwa (39), also a qualified educationist, was an economic affairs adviser with the United Nations. Mr Findlay (54), a former district commissioner, was the Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Information and Tourism and replaces Mr A.T. Inglesby, who is retiring. Mr Ushewokunze (36), a lawyer, is a former lecturer at the University of Zambia. He replaces Mr M. Cawood who is also retiring and until yesterday was a legal consultant with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 80 p 1/

RETURN OF LLOYD'S--Low-key talks are being held on the re-registration of Lloyd's as an official insurer in Zimbabwe. The worldwide agency was taken off the register after sanctions were imposed in 1965. The main effect for this country is that the range of risks able to be underwritten will be increased. Many of Lloyd's functions were taken over by the local market when it was de-registered. Lloyd's is not a company or group as such. Although based in London it consists of a number of syndicates who agree to underwrite particular risks, principally marine. The Registrar of Insurance here, Mr John Gurney, confirmed that discussions were being held. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 21 Aug 80 p 1/

SYMPOSIUM ON ECONOMIC FUTURE--A symposium on the prospects for economic development in Zimbabwe and its surrounding region is being held by the Zimbabwe Economic Society from September 8 to 10. The 40 papers read will deal with the major sectors of the economy together with issues relating to international and regional trade and finance, development strategy, labour and industrial relations. Among the speakers will be Professor A. Hazelwood of Oxford University who will address the forum at the University of Zimbabwe on the Prospects for Economic Development in Africa in the 1980s; Professor A. Singh of Cambridge University--Industrialisation in

Africa; and Professor Schwartz of Harvard University who will analyse the relevance of industrial democracy to a developing Zimbabwe. /Text/
/Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 21 Aug 80 p 1/

VEHICLES FOR SERVICES--Some of the armour-plated and landmine-protected vehicles held in Zimbabwe's Central Mechanical Equipment Department yards will be transferred to the army and the air force. A spokesman for the CMED said yesterday it had been agreed to transfer "quite a lot" of the vehicles to the Ministry of Defence which would apportion them to the army and the air force. A number of the vehicles would be converted for conventional use, he said, and the remaining "small number" would be sold. He was unable to give details of the number of vehicles involved. /Text/
/Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 80 p 11/

UK TRADE MISSION--A 21-strong British trade mission representing agriculture and engineering industries arrives in Zimbabwe on Sunday for a week's visit. The mission's visit has been planned to coincide with the Salisbury Show, and is led by Dr J.H. Stevens. The delegates represent two major trade bodies, the Agricultural Engineers' Association and the British Agricultural Export Council. The Agricultural Engineers Association represents more than 250 British companies, including all the major British manufacturers of farm equipment. The British Agricultural Export Council is a non-profit making body which aims to increase contact between agricultural buyers and sellers. It is the official national organisation responsible for promoting British agricultural exports. In a report from London, Mr D.G. O'Neill, mission secretary for AEI says: "The main objective of our visit is commercial. We need to know the best opportunities for our members' products and in order to achieve this, we plan to meet people in the commercial sector and the relevant Zimbabwean Ministries." /Text/
/Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 21 Aug 80 p 1/

FROST HITS WHEAT CROP--Bulawayo--Farmers in the Nyamandhlovu district have been hit by one of the worst frosts in years and damage to the wheat crop has varied considerably. The frost struck on Wednesday night and in some low lying areas as much as 90 percent of the wheat was affected. One farmer, Mr Frank Goosen, said yesterday the frost had occurred at the worst possible time. He said the wheat was at its most susceptible, with the ears almost ripe. Mr Goosen planted his wheat in May and was expecting to reap in October. He said there had been a drought in the area this season and although his land was under irrigation overheads had been high because of the lack of rain. "The frost rounded off what was already a bad season," he said. Mr Goosen lost about 60 percent of his 97 ha. Another farmer, Mr Robin Greaves has 105 ha under wheat, and estimates his loss at about 15 percent. Mr Greaves said pre-season planting prices had been poor and some farmers stood to lose hundreds of dollars a hectare. One of the worst hit farmers was Mr Tony Wharm who lost about 70 percent of his 220 ha. Another farmer, Mr Fred Duckworth, who was only 30 ha under wheat, lost nearly all of it. Much was growing in low lying areas and bore the brunt of the cold. Frost normally affects crops in patches, but the frost that struck on Wednesday was very widespread. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 80 p 11/

CFU SPONSORS 'BIBLE'--A "Bible" of agricultural production in Zimbabwe is being sponsored by the Commercial Farmers' Union. The publication, Zimbabwe Agricultural Review, will be the first in-depth study of its kind covering all aspects of farming. The theme of the publication is "stability through food in the new society." Mr David Spain, the CFU president, said it would be the "Bible" of agriculture and provide an invaluable guide to prospective foreign investors. "Everyone knows that farming makes an enormous contribution, but the vital statistics of the industry have been under wraps for the past 15 years during which time there have been tremendous developments." He said the new publication would meet a long-felt need, both locally and overseas. "Now that all the facts and figures are freely available, we believe it essential a review of the whole industry, with all its ramifications, is published by the union," Mr Spain said.
[Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 80 p 9]

NKOMO TOURS WESTERN AREA--The Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, leaves Salisbury today on a three-day tour of western Zimbabwe. A source in Salisbury said yesterday Dr Nkomo would visit Urungwe, Wankie, Lupane and Nkai, and address people in the Gokwe area. The purpose behind the tour which finishes in Bulawayo on Friday night, was to "motivate" people to provide support for the police and the army and to help in the drive to control dissidents. He also intended to examine the general problems in the areas of his visit, the source said, and would be accompanied by a Senior Assistant Commissioner. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 80 p 1]

MAY EMIGRATION--Zimbabwe's emigration figures in May recorded the highest totals for just over a year. The monthly migration statistics released here yesterday reveal that 1 558 persons emigrated from Zimbabwe in May compared with 1 278 in April. The figure was the highest since April 1979--the month of the election which brought Bishop Muzorewa to power. High emigration totals had been expected for May as whites waited for their children to complete the first school term. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 80 p 1]

AID FOR PEASANTS--The Government is giving \$200 each to 15 000 peasant farmers in a resettlement programme, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Simba Makoni, said yesterday. At the first congress of the Master Farmers' Club at Domboshawa Training Centre, he also said the agricultural body, Devag, is to merge with Conex to form a department in his Ministry, reports Iana. Conex helps and promotes commercial farmers, while Devag is committed to peasant farmers in rural areas. The Deputy Minister appealed to peasant farmers to form collectives to help an equitable distribution of facilities. He urged peasant farmers to increase productivity so that they could not only feed themselves, but also sell their surplus at local and export markets. He said increased farming production in the rural areas would help improve the general standards of living in the country. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 80 p 2] The Agricultural Finance Corporation will provide loans of "not less than \$200

each" to about 15 000 peasant farmers, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Simba Makoni, said yesterday. He was correcting a ZBC report put out by Iana and published in yesterday's Herald. It quoted him as saying the Government would give \$200 to each of 15 000 peasant farmers. [Text]
[Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 80 p 1]

INDEPENDENT RED CROSS PLANNED--A bill expected to come before Parliament soon will create an independent Zimbabwe Red Cross after almost 50 years as a branch of the British Red Cross Society. This, said a statement released yesterday by the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, would enable it to become the 127th member of the League of Red Cross Societies. The statement added that the Zimbabwe Red Cross was one of the most developed in Southern Africa. It trained about 13 000 people each year in first aid, hygiene, home nursing and child care in addition to providing a wide range of welfare services. It was also helping the Government distribute food to returning refugees and displaced people in some areas of Zimbabwe. [Text]
[Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 80 p 2]

OPPOSITION TO MILITIAS--Bulawayo--Home Affairs Minister Mr Joshua Nkomo yesterday strongly opposed the suggested formation of a people's militia, saying Zimbabwe should have only two law enforcing forces, the police, and the army. "If these two forces are found to be inadequate to deal with any particular situation, all we have to do is increase their numbers, rather than form politically inspired people's militia or whatever it may be." A Cabinet source said last week a Bill would be tabled in Parliament to set up a people's militia to be stationed throughout the country. Mr Nkomo earlier told about 6 000 PF supporters at a rally in the town that candidates for the October local government elections should be voted for because of their capabilities and devotion to duty, and not on the basis of their respective languages. He said his party was opposed to intimidation to recruit more members. "If any of you go about forcing people to support the PF (ZAPU), you should know that you are breaking our party's discipline and regulations, and are disqualifying yourselves from membership," he said. The PF leader accused "people of a certain party who still go about carrying guns or other dangerous weapons molesting others in some parts of our country." [Text]
[Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Aug 80 p 1]

BULGARIAN DELEGATION LEAVES--The top-level Bulgarian delegation left Salisbury for home this morning after signing two agreements on trade, educational and scientific cooperation with Zimbabwe. Interviewed by the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation before his departure the leader of the delegation and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Comrade Doynov, said the new Zimbabwean Government has made tremendous progress during its 4 months in office. Comrade Doynov, who led discussions with Zimbabwean leaders, said they had shown strong determination to consolidate their newly won peace, stability and national independence. He said his country would buy certain Zimbabwe commodities, including tobacco, cotton and minerals, while Bulgaria will provide plants and machinery to help in the technical and industrial development of Zimbabwe. [Text] [ID261024 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 25 Aug 80 CA]

ZEZANI AP VACATED--Bulawayo--Zezani, one of the two assembly points in Matabeleland, is almost empty, with its guerillas now employed on Operation Seed, but few men have been moved from the North Camp at St Paul's, near Lupane. Sources said last week that all 4 000 former ZIPRA guerillas at the two assembly points would be moved to the Silalabuhwa irrigation scheme 30 km south of Filabusi. The move is part of the countrywide programme, soldiers being employed in economic development. The 1 500 ZANLA men at Zezani are being moved to a scheme on the middle Sabi. An advance party of ZIPRA men arrived at Silalabuhwa, which the guerillas call Silalatahani, at the end of June and large groups have been brought in since then. It was originally planned that all guerillas would be on the scheme, which has about 360 hectares of irrigable land by the end of this month. Little or no work has been done on the land, despite the urgency. The land has not been cleared or ploughed and the men are still living rough in the open or in abandoned storerooms. "It's a mess," said one official. "They have done nothing and look as though they are going to keep on doing nothing. The only field there is one of barley, planted by 12 civilian farmers still on the scheme." /Text/ /Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Aug 80 p 2/

ELEPHANT CULLING--Tribesmen are to pick up the fruits of a \$1 million-a-year windfall...thanks to elephants. For the profits from culling are to be pumped back into tribal trust lands for vital reconstruction. The Government project has been named "Operation Windfall." An estimated \$300 000 is expected to be raised by culling 400-500 elephants at Chirisa safari area in Gokwe. The animals have to be killed because of over-population. Two hundred have already been shot. The other 300 will be culled over the next few weeks. The meat is cut up and sold to local tribesmen for 20 cents a kilo. Any surplus is hawked to TTLs further afield or sold to a Salisbury shop as ration meat. The hides and ivory are sold to dealers. A Government spokesman said: "The tribesmen will win both ways--through cheap meat and the income. The money will be spent in their area on something tangible such as a community centre or clinic. "But the final decision will be left to the people. The people will see that they can benefit from wildlife. The elephant population will rise again and culling will be necessary. And there's another windfall for them. Hopefully, they will realise that wildlife is an asset and stop their poaching." /Text/ /Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Aug 80 p 2/

ZANLA CONVALESCENT HOME--ZANU (PF) is to turn Salisbury's Medical Arts Centre into a convalescent home for party members and former ZANLA guerillas. Salisbury City Council is almost certain to give planning permission for the change of use, confirmed the Mayor, Jack Whiting. "An advertisement will be placed in the newspaper notifying people of the change," he said. "Objections can then be made but I can't see people getting very far unless they have valid legal reasons for objecting." ZANU (PF) welfare secretary Mr Peter Mabhunu said the centre was being used as a stopover hostel for party members and guerillas. "They only stay for

a couple of days at a time," he claimed. "They don't live there permanently." Mr Mabhunu said the centre would be turned into a rehabilitation home within months. /Text/ /Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Aug 80 p 1/

'NATIONAL OBSERVER' SUSPENDS PUBLICATION--Salisbury's weekly newspaper The National Observer has ceased publication. The following statement was issued yesterday by the chairman and managing director of Zimbabwe Newspapers (1980) Ltd., Mr F.G. Capon: "It is regretted that publication of The National Observer will be suspended after today's issue. The decision was taken after a review of the performance to date and an assessment of the newspaper's future. The venture is not proving profitable. Limitations of technical facilities and some staffing difficulties do not permit us to increase the frequency to daily publication as was originally envisaged, while as a weekly it does not now fit into the pattern of the company's newspapers. All National Observer staff will be offered posts within the company and I take this opportunity to thank the editorial contributors, the advertisers, the many readers and the staff for their support." /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Aug 80 p 8/

GUERRILLAS RELOCATED--Guerillas mounted trucks at Grazely Farm, trouble spot in the rich Arcturus farming area yesterday for assembly points at Mtoko and evacuation plan. Operation "Good Neighbour" was arranged on the instruction of ZANLA Commander Rex Nhongo after a series of incidents in the area culminating in the deaths of three whites last month. On hand to watch the evacuation was MP Mr Andre Holland, who had expressed the concern of local farmers and miners to Commander Nhongo. ZANLA officer Darlington Munyaradzi said the men would be moved out over the next few days as transport became available. Guerillas are also leaving neighbouring Oasis Farm. The area was visited by the Prime Minister who later described the situation there as "serious." Some men and women who wish to farm the area will remain. Mr Holland said he had discussed with Mr Mugabe a plan to develop Grazely and Oasis farms into model co-operatives headed by a six-strong executive committee. Local farmers had agreed to nominate three farmers to the committee and it was expected Mr Mugabe would choose the other three. The farms are owned by ZANU (PF). Mr Holland said at the end of meetings at the farms that he was impressed with the enthusiasm being shown for the scheme. He also praised Commander Nhongo's handling of the situation. /Text/ /Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Aug 80 p 1/

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